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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 2078 VOL. VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 民午年五月初七日 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

GERMANS BEHIND THEIR PROGRAM DESPITE LOSSES

But London Admits Advance Is Being Made On Dangerous Ground

SALIENT IN PERIL

More Fierce Fighting Expected But Rush Is Believed Stemmed

LOSSES ENORMOUS

Teutons' Sacrifices Heavier Than In Any Other Battle Of War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—The newspapers state that it would be foolish to attempt to minimise the significance of the enemy's gain of ground where every kilometer is very valuable but they point out that the Germans are very far from achieving the program necessary to straighten their line while the newspaper correspondents agree that the sacrifices of the enemy are greater than in any previous battle of the war. For the first time indeed since March they have been effectively counter-attacked with a swiftness which gives their storm-troops no chance to rest.

One correspondent estimates that the Germans have thrown 100,000 new troops into the battle during the last twenty-four hours and six or eight divisions have already been withdrawn broken. Such is the price paid in the enemy's relentless pursuit of success.

Crown Prince Calls For Aid

That the enemy's reserves are not inexhaustible is proved by the fact that the Crown Prince has already been forced to borrow four divisions from Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. It was through these that the enemy captured the villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur.

Generally speaking the battle position at present is that the French have held the enemy in the center but have fallen back a little on their right. The situation of the French troops between the Oise and the Aisne is becoming difficult as the wooded salient, of which Noyon is the apex, is endangered and the enemy is threatening the high road from Noyon to Compiegne. There will be much very costly fighting before the Germans succeed in reaching Compiegne.

The strength of the resistance made by the French troops has delighted the Parisians, who, though confident that Paris will not be reached, are energetically pushing their preparations to defend the capital.

Germans Claim 13,000 Prisoners

The German official communique reports:

We repulsed with very heavy losses a French counter-attack southwestward of Noyon.

We threw back the enemy on the whole front from Le Ployron to Antheuil and cleared out the enemy from the west bank of the Oise northward to its junction with the Matz.

Our prisoners now total 13,000.

The enemy has evacuated Carlepont Wood. In our pursuit we reached a line running northward of Bailly through Tracy-le-Val to westward of Nampcel.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reported this morning:

The enemy's main effort yesterday on the line Chevincourt-Machemont-Bethancourt was a complete failure. Under the fire of our machine-guns and artillery the waves of German infantry hesitated and were rolled back. In the center the Germans for a moment obtained possession of Machemont but they were ejected by a French counter-attack.

It is now known that the Germans began the battle with fourteen divisions, which were all engaged the first day.

The attack in the center along the valley of the Matz, which was the most successful, was entrusted to five divisions, including some of the enemy's best troops, one Guard and one Chasseur division.

The enemy's main objective on the first day was the block of wooded hills between the Oise and the Matz, which he turned by his advance down the valley of the Matz.

Far Behind In Program

After three days hard fighting he has reached the first day's objective in this quarter. The second day's objective was the city of Compiegne, which is still far away and which

(Continued on Page 11)

Wine And Tobacco Bureau Next In Line To Be Pawned To The Japanese By Peking

Government's Desperate Straits For Money To Fight Internal War Leads To Negotiation For Still Another Loan

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, June 12.—The Government is evidently getting into desperate straits for money, as every prospective source of revenue, that is to say every available asset, is being offered to any lender that will come along, provided he will make an immediate advance on the security offered. There is apparently a readiness to follow in the case of the Wine and Tobacco Loan the disastrous example set in the Telegraph Loan, namely, to have the cash handed over first and to discuss the terms of the loan afterwards. The President of the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank has already left for Tokio to discuss the matter with financiers there and with the Minister of Finance, Mr. Shoda, but large funds have already been made available in Peking so that as soon as Mr. Tsao Yu-lin gives an intimation that the general terms at present outlined are acceptable, a considerable advance on the total loan can be made.

An official denial has been made by the Japanese authorities that this loan is under contemplation, but the denial has been so phrased that it is quite compatible with the indubitable fact that negotiations are actually going on. At present the terms are not settled, but unless something unforeseen happens they will be settled very soon, much along the following lines, which are set forth in a draft agreement at present in the hands of Mr. Tsao Yu-lin:

(1) The loan shall be for $20,000,000 to be used for the improvement of the Administration of the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Bureau.

(2) The interest shall be 7 percent per annum.

(3) The reorganisation of the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Bureau shall be placed in the hands of Japanese experts.

(4) The details of this reorganisation shall be undertaken by the Chinese and Japanese authorities at some future date.

(5) Experts of the Japanese Tobacco Monopoly Bureau shall be employed to improve the cultivation of tobacco and as inspectors in the various provinces.

Machinery, etc., for the treatment and manufacture of tobacco and the preparation of wine shall be purchased from Japan unless they can be secured in China.

(6) Should it be necessary for the Chinese Government to raise further capital for the reorganisation or development of the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, or for the improvement of tobacco cultivation, the Chinese Government shall first approach Japanese capitalists.

(7) The French and American bankers shall be approached by the Chinese Government in order to ascertain whether and under what terms they will accept repayment of those loans for which the revenues of the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly are pledged as security.

The draft agreement, it will be seen, follows familiar lines, the only new feature being the suggestion that any holders of liens upon the revenues of the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Bureau should, if possible, be bought out. In spite of official denials there is no question that negotiations are going on, that a draft agreement roughly in the above terms is in the hands of Mr. Tsao Yu-lin, and that Japanese experts are already engaged in a tobacco survey in the provinces, and some of their reports have already been submitted.

ITALIAN TORPEDO BOATS CARRY OUT DARING RAID

Attack Austrian Naval Division, Hit Two Battleships And Return Safely

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 11.—Official.—Two Italian torpedo-boats at dawn on Monday, near the Dalmatian Isles, attacked an Austrian naval division consisting of two battleships of the Viribus-Unitis type protected by ten destroyers. Our torpedo boats boldly passed through the line of destroyers and hit the leading battleship with two torpedoes and the other with one. They were chased by the enemy destroyers but returned safely to their base after badly damaging one of the enemy destroyers.

Vienna Admits Battleship Sunk

Basle, June 12.—It is officially admitted in Vienna that the battleship Svent Istvan (20,300 tons, 950 men, completed 1914) has been torpedoed and sunk in the Adriatic during the night and several officers and eighty of the crew are missing.

PRUSSIAN LOWER HOUSE BEATS EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Measure Is Again Rejected But Small Concession Is Granted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 12.—The Prussian Lower House has again rejected the equal suffrage clause in the Reform Bill by 235 votes to 164 but has accepted a compromise by means of which certain persons will be provided with two extra votes.

According to a telegram from Berlin, the Suffrage Bill has passed its fourth reading in the Prussian Lower House with a proposal by the Conservatives and National Liberals for the introduction of proportional representation in the mixed language districts of the Eastern provinces.

TEA TODAY AT THE 'SHOP'

Tea will be served at the American Woman's Exchange on Bubbling Well Road this afternoon when the following ladies will be hostesses: Mesdames. A. T. Harr, Twogood, William Reed, Hudson and Sprawn.

'MILLION U.S. TROOPS IN FRANCE SOON'--BAKER

Secretary Of War In Address Says Americans Abroad Will Exceed That Number Shortly

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 13.—Secretary of War Baker, addressing some graduates today, said:

"It would not be unfair to speculate that the number of United States soldiers in France soon will exceed one million."

Secretary of War Baker recently stated that more than 700,000 United States troops were already overseas.

Boston, Mass., June 13.—General Thomas Bridges, British High Commissioner to the United States, said today that submarines or anything else could not halt the monthly transportation of 250,000 United States soldiers overseas.

Ships Sunk By U-boats Replaced Four Times

100,000 Tons Built In U. S. Since Submarine Raid Cost 26,000 Tons

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 13.—American shipyards have produced more than 100,000 tons of shipping since the submarine raid off the Atlantic Coast was started, destroying to date 10 American ships with a total tonnage of 26,000.

Record Mail Delivery Made By Aeroplane

Goes From Philadelphia To New York In 42 Minutes

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 13.—An airplane equipped with a Liberty motor carried mail here from Philadelphia in 42 minutes, which is at the rate of 147 miles an hour. The airplane overtook and passed through a storm which arrived half an hour later.

American Wounded Reach The Base Hospital

Wounded American soldiers tra nsported from the front in motor ambulances reach an American Base Hospital behind the lines.

RUSSIANS IN PEKING TO APPEAL FOR FOOD

Moscow Committee Arrives To Lay Desperate Need Of People Before Chinese

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 13.—The Famine Delegation of the Moscow Committee of Supplies has arrived in Peking.

The Committee controls the food supply of eleven Governments in Central Russia. It is avowedly non-political, embracing all parties.

The delegates are appealing to the Diplomatic Corps to allow the raising of the embargo on the export of goods to Russia. They portray in vivid terms the terrible famine conditions in Russia and present [illegible] of telegrams from an enormous number of centers piteously appealing for food to avert death by starvation.

They also present statistics showing, on a basis of 20 lbs. of flour monthly, that the following was received in 1917: Vladimir, 14 percent; Kaluga, 15 percent; Kostroma, 39 percent; Moscow, 24 percent; Nijni Novgorod, 11 percent; Smolensk, 22 percent; Kazan, 26 percent; Tula, 10 percent and Yaroslav, 4 percent, of which Ekaterinoslav and Taurida Contributed one-sixth but were afterwards occupied by the enemy. Cultivation in Russia in 1917 represented 72 percent of the normal while in 1918 it was only thirty percent, thus the famine is being terribly accentuated.

The Famine Delegates contend that it is impossible for the starving people to resist the Germans and point out that in the Ukraine, where grain is most abundant, real opposition is being offered and riots and guerilla warfare are going on.

They urge allowing the entry of Manchurian grain for Siberia east of Baikal, which would free the products of western Siberia for European Russia and, as the peasants have instituted a system of barter owing to the devaluation of roubles, the delegates desire the right to purchase clothing to be used as payment for wheat in the wheat-producing areas. Finally the Committee guarantees that such exports shall never reach the enemy nor any person at present supplied with the barest necessaries of life.

U. S. WILL SUPERVISE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR

Board To Control Recruiting Of Workmen For War Purposes

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 13.—The War Labor Board has announced that the United States Employment Service will assume control of the recruiting of labor for war purposes on July 14, starting with unskilled labor and will control the recruiting of skilled labor later. Concerns and employes will submit statements and the Board will fix priorities. Railroads, farms, war plants, etc., employing not more than 100 men may recruit for themselves.

FIRE IN RED CROSS ROOMS

An electric flat-iron, left connected at the Red Cross rooms on the third floor of the Fearon, Daniel Building, 18B Kiangse Road, burned through a table and started a lively blaze on the floor which spread to the partition between the making room and the packing room.

Fire apparatus from the Central Station responded to a telephone call at 12:45 this morning and the blaze was extinguished.

Half Of Shensi Is Planted In Opium

China Press Correspondence

Fenchow, Shansi, June 8.—Evidence is now in hand that practically the entire northern half of Shensi Province is given over to the growing of opium. In my recent preliminary report of the conditions there I could not assure you that the information was authentic, but I believe that I now can. I am sure that the growing extends from Suei Te-chow and Sung Chia-ch'uang northwards to Chia Hsien, and the reports from all who come from that region are that the growth extends throughout the entire Province. How far south it goes I have not been able to discover as yet.

The most recent issue of THE CHINA PRESS at hand (June 2) says that on May 31, Sir John Jordan asked the Waichiaopu if poppy were being grown in Shensi. He should be notified from your office that the reply received from the Waichiaopu puts it very mildly and that the local authorities have absolutely no power to put it down and do not desire to put it down. Nothing can stop the reaping of the harvest but extra-provincial military force.

OPIUM AGREEMENT IS SIGNED IN PEKING

Syndicate, Consisting Of Northern Officials, Will Have Headquarters In Nanking

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 13.—Reuter's Agency learns officially that the Opium Agreement has been signed. The Government gives the Syndicate a monopoly. The headquarters of the latter will be Nanking. It consists of Northern officials and some of the principals of the former Canton Opium Monopoly, a scheme which died owing to the excessive price at which the drug was retailed, amounting to Tls. 20,000 per chest for so-called Indian opium consisting of a mixture of Indian and cheap grades which the opium farmers refused to purchase. The supplies which will be received from the Opium Combine represent the foundation of the scheme but at the present time large supplies of Yunnan and smuggled Persian opium are in China, which the Syndicate will absorb before the monopoly is enforced.

Report Allies Agree Not To Intervene In Russia Is Denied

Balfour Makes Statement Repudiating Rumored Decision By Entente And U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. J. Balfour denied that the United States and the Allies have agreed not to intervene in Russia.

U.S. BARS IMPORTS FROM CHINA, REPORT

No More Licenses To Be Issued After Today, Shanghai Hongs Hear Unofficially

Although several Shanghai firms have received cables from New York offices to the effect that after today all United States import licenses for goods from China would be revoked, no official confirmation had been received by the American Consulate from Washington last night. One local business house was notified by the New York office that hides, wool and skins would not be licensed for entrance into the United States after today.

Shipping offices here have not been notified of the proposed restriction and liners are scheduled to leave Shanghai for the United States June 22 and June 24. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and China Mail Steamship Company accepted freight for these ships yesterday and will continue to receive shipments as long as the proper consular invoices accompany the bills of lading.

The news has been expected here, and if it is confirmed by instructions to the American Consul-General, the complete cessation of general export business to the United States will result. New York newspapers have predicted such action by the United States government in order that liners now plying the Pacific would be available for trips on the Atlantic where the shipping situation is paramount.

The fact that skins, hides and wool are specified in a cable to local firms, articles indispensable in the manufacture of clothing, gives rise to the belief that the restriction will be sweeping in its terms.

OVER 48 MILLION DAILY SPENT ON U.S. WAR PLANS

Expense of Program Increasing; Two Huge Powder Plants Double Country's Output

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 13.—The war program now involves the spending of G.$48,800,000 as the daily average for the past eleven months, and this is steadily increasing.

Two great Government powder plants in a Southern state began operating two months ahead of contract time. These plants will employ 30,000 persons in producing smokeless powder, doubling the output of all the present plants. The immensity of the Nation's war program is now requiring the placing of new contracts in the Western and Southern Central states, as the Eastern states are now reaching the production limit.

The Weather

Squally and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 69.1 and the minimum 64.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 75.4 and 67.

FRENCH COUNTER REDUCES EFFECT OF GERMAN GAIN

Enemy Salient Is Sharply Narrowed By Defeat On Left Wing

ACTION IS FORCED

Compelled To Make Desperate Effort To Widen Front

ADVANCE ON OISE

Struggle Resolved To Duel Of Numbers, With Chances Favoring Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 12.—While the Germans have progressed slightly along the valley of the Oise, the brilliant French counter-attack threw them back on their left. This success considerably reduces the value of the progress made by the Germans, as the enemy center has the shape of a point pressed between the River Oise and Mery Heights, to the westward.

Under such circumstances it is likely that they will make violent efforts to attempt to enlarge their frontal attack but the events yesterday proved that the French troops are abundantly furnished with supplies and are in a position, at the moment fixed by General Foch, to impose their will on the enemy, who has suffered terrible losses.

Numbers To Decide

The present struggle is virtually a question of effectives. Victory will go to which ever side will be able to bring its reserves into play at the right moment. With indescribable prodigality the Germans are using all their available forces to obtain a decision before the American troops can come into operation in large numbers.

American Secretary of War Baker recently declared that over 700,000 men have been sent to France up to the present. It is remarkable that this immense army has been transported without notable loss. Only 291 soldiers have perished owing to the attacks of enemy submarines.

May Have To Withdraw

A semi-official communique states:

The enemy's advance on the right bank of the Oise is bound to tell on the other bank and we shall probably be obliged to bring our positions on the two banks into line. That is the only advantage the Germans gained yesterday.

An enemy communique, after two days fighting, announces that the German objectives have been attained, indicating that he scarcely hopes for any further advance but the German marching orders captured foreshadowed entry into Compiegne on the first evening of the battle. The enemy's pretentions therefore have been singularly modified.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

Between Montdidier and the Oise the enemy renewed his pressure.

All his attempts on our left to recapture the gains we made yesterday failed. We made progress in the region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur and took 400 more prisoners, several guns and numerous machine-guns.

There is no change on the St. Maur-Antheuil front.

On our right the Germans renewed their attacks along the river Matz and after several costly attempts gained a footing on the southern bank and also in the village of Melicoco and the heights of La-Croix-Ricard.

Our troops east of the Oise on Monday night effected a withdrawal on the line Bailly, Tracy-le-Val and west of Nampoel protected by covering detachments which masked the movement.

We repulsed an attack made by the enemy in the region of Hautebraye and took some prisoners.

Desperate Fighting South Of Aisne

South of the Aisne desperate combats, sometimes hand to hand, occurred between the river and Villers-Cotterets Forest. We stoutly resisted

the attacks of the enemy, who progressed slightly on the plateau west of the villages of Dommers and Cutry. His efforts against Ambleny and St. Pierre-Aigle failed.

North of the Marne we captured Montecourt-les-Bouqueteaux, north of Eloup, and the southern part of Bussiares.

Our aeroplanes yesterday participated in our counter-attack on the front Montdidier—St. Maur, bombing and dispersing the enemy divisions coming up to meet the shock. Convoys were stopped, heavy batteries deserted and the gunners ceased fire. Altogether twenty-six tons of projectiles were dropped in addition to thirteen tons dropped during he night on enemy stations.

Thirteen enemy machines were felled yesterday.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported:

Between Montdidier and the Oise the battle continued without any great change.

Yesterday evening and last night on our right all the attempts made by the enemy to counter-attack were shattered and we again progressed east of Mery and Bois-de-Genlis.

The Germans by violent attacks also attempted to drive us back on the Aronde. On the front St. Maur-des-Loges Farm-Antheuil we bore the shock, inflicted very heavy losses on the attacking forces and maintained our positions.

On our right the Germans, despite repeated efforts, were unable to debouch.

On the southern bank of the Matz we hold the southern part of Chevincourt and the station of St. Maur-sur-Matz.

Big Attack Forestalled

According to the latest information our counter-attack yesterday forestalled a powerful enemy attack which was being prepared on the same front. We encountered great forces which we overran. The prisoners taken by one of our divisions belonged to four different enemy divisions.

South of the Aisne the Germans this morning attacked between that river and the Forest of Villers-Cotterets and desperate fighting is occurring on the front Dommers-Cutry and south of Ambleny.

The official French communique issued yesterday afternoon reported:

The battle continues today from Montdidier to the Oise.

On the left our troops, supported by tanks, counter-attacked this afternoon on a front of twelve kilometers between Rubescourt and St. Maur. Notwithstanding the desperate resistance made by the enemy we reached the southern approaches of Le Fretcy, captured the height between Courcelles and Mortemer and carried our lines over two kilometers east of Mery. We also recaptured Belloy and Bois-de-Genlis and reached the southern outskirts of St. Maur. The enemy lost heavily and left a thousand prisoners and several guns in our hands.

In the center the Germans, who had succeeded in pushing to the south of Loges Farm and Antheuil, were driven back beyond both points.

On our right the enemy, accentuating his pressure sought to gain the valley of the Matz. Several violent attacks against Chevincourt were repulsed. The enemy gained a footing in Marchemont and Bethancourt which are being bitterly disputed.

Americans Capture Wood

The Americans south of the Ourcq this morning brilliantly captured Belleau Wood and took 300 prisoners.

Our day-bombing squadrons continued their work on Monday despite bad weather.

Groups of aeroplanes, flying very low over the most exposed points of the battlefield, dropped projectiles on enemy concentrations, dispersing reinforcements and inflicting heavy losses. Several crews made several trips. Eight tons of explosives were thus dropped with the best results.

The enemy rear was actively bombed on Monday night, twenty tons of projectiles being dropped on convoys, cantonments and stations. Two munitions depots were blown up.

Four enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon were felled on Monday by our chaser-planes.

American Communique Tells Of German Defeat

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 13.—German divisions were used in a vain attempt to halt the American troops northwest of Chateau-Thierry. Two fresh divisions were thrown at the Yankees in Bouresches but failed to recapture the village.

American troops are held in leash west of Montdidier where their own artillery is harassing the Germans.

American patrols took some prisoners on the Picardy front and engaged the Germans in the Toul sector.

British War Veterans Send Message To Foch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—The Association of British ex-soldiers and ex-sailors known as "The Comrades of the Great War" have telegraphed to Generalissimo Foch:

"We have perfect faith that on the scene of your historic victory in 1914, in which many of us were privileged to share, your gallant men will again stem the tide of invasion and hurl the hated invader from the sacred soil of France."

Generalissimo Foch replied on the 11th, "I share entirely your confidence."

BOLSHEVIKI BECOMING UNPOPULAR IN SIBERIA

Food Situation Causing Discontent With Soviet Government, Semenoff Says

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, June 13.—General Semenoff's communique states:

In order to improve the strategical situation of our detachment we somewhat changed our position. The enemy continues to display no activity on the whole front.

According to statements of fugitives from Blagovestchensk, the situation there is very serious because of the entire lack of food in all the district. The Bolsheviki are becoming less popular daily among the inhabitants and especially with the peasantry. Food riots are expected at any time.

Reliable information states that the administration of the Amur Railway has decided to allow two trains of Czech-Slovaks to pass daily in the direction of Vladivostok. This news together with the refusal of the Bolshevik authorities in Central Siberia to send reinforcements of Red Guards to the Ussurisk district is causing great anxiety to the Bolsheviki in Nikolsk and Vladivostok.

Two New Air Camps Start Training In U.S.

One Was Built In 48 Days With 42 Buildings And Costing Two Million

(American Wireless To Reuters)

A Pacific Coast Aviation Camp, June 13.—This new Western aviation field, costing a million dollars, saw the first flying today. There is room for 150 flyers.

A Southern Aviation Camp, June 13.—This new field, was completely equipped in 48 days, with 42 buildings, and cost G.$2,000,000.

7,000 DOCTORS SERVING WITH AMERICAN ARMY

Cleanest And Healthiest Force Ever Raised, Medical Association Calls It

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Chicago, Ill., June 13.—At the opening of the annual convention of the American Medical Association, it was said that 7,000 physicians and surgeons were with the American army, which is the "cleanest, healthiest army ever mobilised."

ALLIED SUCCESS IN ITALY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—An official communique from British headquarters in Italy dated the 11th reports:

Yorkshire troops in a successful raid took eleven prisoners and inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy.

Our air-force has destroyed twenty-one enemy aeroplanes since the last report. Four of our machines have failed to return.

——blind——

American Soda Fountain

Ice Cream Soda

All the latest American Drinks

at

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road

Chinese Workers Praised For Support Of Tank Week

Sir Everard Fraser Tells Of Activity In Loan Campaign At War Savings Association Meeting

The China and Japan War Savings Association held a general meeting at the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon. Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., presided and the following members of the Committee were present: Messrs. H. G. Simms, E. I. Ezra, E. C. Pearce, E. F. Goodale and C. M. Bain.

The association now has 2,000 members.

Sir Everard Fraser, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, told of the history of Tank Week and said that an illustrated pamphlet would be issued with details of Tank Week. He lauded the activity of the Chinese and paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Goodale, in seconding the report and accounts said:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, speaking as a member of the Tank Committee, I think I can say that the Committee is more than satisfied with the result achieved in Shanghai, and on behalf of the Committee I thank Sir Everard for the kind words of appreciation he has used.

"On the termination of the local campaign, it seemed a pity to allow the enthusiasm engendered in Shanghai to die down, telegrams were accordingly despatched to all the Association's branches inviting their cooperation in spreading the movement over the whole of the Far East. It is as yet too early to forecast the result of the campaign, but it is of interest to note that practically all the June returns of the Association's Branches were very considerably higher than in former months, and records were established by Tientsin, Nanking, Kiukiang and Chefoo. Kobe has already held a Tank Week when an amount of, I believe, over £60,000 was subscribed, and advices have been received that Tank Weeks are being organised in Hankow, Yokohama and Tokio. As Sir Everard Fraser has already told you, it is proposed to embody the history of the Far Eastern Tank Week campaign in an illustrated pamphlet suitable for permanent record. The selling price of the pamphlet will be $5 and the net profits realised will be allocated to the Expenses Fund of the Association. It is hoped that all members of the Association will make a point of purchasing a copy of this pamphlet, as I am divulging no secret in saying that the Tank has made serious inroads into the Expenses Fund.

"With reference to Sir Everard Fraser's kind remarks in connection with my work for the association, I am afraid that I must plead guilty to having introduced the scheme to the Far East. There are moments when I rather repent having done so, but these are not of frequent occurrence. I should like the members clearly to understand that the work performed by the association is only rendered possible by the very loyal assistance given by a large number of honorary workers. The work is at times very exacting but the workers never fail to rise to the occasion. I am sure that I am voicing the opinion of all those who are assisting the association when I say that we consider it a privilege to be able to dedicate a few hours of our spare time to our country and that our services will always be available as long as they are needed.

"There is just one matter in connection with the accounts upon which I should like to say a few words. Two members of the Association have called to see me recently with reference to the basis upon which the half-yearly interest calculations are made. These gentlemen appeared to be under the impression that members who joined the Association after the date the interest on British government Bonds was decreased from six percent to five percent, were benefitting at the expense of the original members. I don't know how widely this opinion is held, but anyway it is quite wrong. The matter was fully explained in a letter to the press dated September 14 last, and which includes the following paragraph embodying the decision arrived at the Committee:

"That new members whose subscriptions are invested in five percent securities shall be credited with interest at the rate earned by such securities, and that the remaining interest shall be divided among those members who were on the books of the Association when six percent securities were available.'

"Under this ruling the half-yearly interest calculations are now prepared under two headings.

"(1) For new members, on a five percent basis. (2) For the original members, on the balance of interest remaining.

"It is not suggested that this method is ideal, but it is the one that the Committee decided upon, as the most suitable having regard to (a) the paramount necessity for keeping the honorary clerical work of the Association within reasonable bounds, and (b) the desirability of placing the division of interest on as equitable a basis as possible, as between old and new members."

In answer to a question from Dr. Chatley, the chairman said that upon the death of a subscriber, the estate would become a creditor of the Association. The duty would be paid in the Supreme Court in Shanghai and would not be a part of the subscriber's estate in England. The Association here owed the money to the subscriber's estate.

120 Millions Are Fed By U.S. Conservation

Voluntary Food Saving Provides 150 Million Bushels Of Wheat For Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

San Francisco, Cal., June 13.—The State Food Director has presented figures showing that the United States is feeding 120,000,000 people in Europe by voluntary food conservation and would continue to be able to do so during the war. They were sending 170,000,000 bushels of wheat from the 1917 crop, of which 150,000,000 had been voluntarily saved. They had sent 300,000,000 pounds of hog products in many forms, 130,000,000 pounds of beef were shipped in March and 200,000,000 pounds will be shipped in September, at which rate they will be able to continue with increased number of vessels available.

Y.M.C.A. INAUGURATES ITS CAMPAIGN TODAY

Dinner Will Be Held At Carlton To Begin Raising Of $250,000

The inauguration of the campaign for $250,000 to build an annex to the Chinese Y. M. C. A. will take the form of a banquet this evening at 7 o'clock at the Carlton Café when the scheme of the campaign will be outlined by Secretary S. K. Tsao and the team captains will be given special liste of names of persons to be canvassed. Mr. C. T. Wang, chairman of the campaign, will be the principal speaker and the president of the association, Mr. C. C. Nieh, will act as toastmaster.

All the patrons of the association, the presidents of the leading societies in Shanghai and many other prominent business men have been invited. Brief speeches will be made by the special guests and the team captains. The Carlton orchestra will furnish the music during the banquet.

The campaign will last for two weeks, during which reports will be made by the team captains every noon, when the workers will meet for tiffin at the Chung Sung Lur Restaurant, Nanking Road.

THE SPEED MANIA SPREADS

Yung Zung-lee, chauffeur of a public ricsha, was fined $5 in the Mixed Court yesterday for furious speeding on the Da Ma Loo. Complaint was brought against Yung by Mrs. Dallas, into whose carriage the scorcher crashed in front of Messrs. Boyes, Basset and Co. Thursday forenoon. Mrs. Dallas testified that Yung collided with her vehicle at such velocity that it took the combined efforts herself and a coolie to extract the shafts of the ricsha from the carriage, while the speedster's passenger was hurled to the street. Yung said a pursuing motor car was the cause of his hurry, but Mrs. Dallas said there was no motor car in sight.

Moscow Trio Plays Tonight

The Moscow Trio, which scored such a decided success with local music-lovers on their first appearance Wednesday evening, will give its second concert this evening at the Olympic Theater, beginning at 9.15 o'clock. Selections will be played from the compositions of Rachmaninoff, Liszt, Wieniawski, Balakiereff, Saint-Saens, Popper and Gretshaninoff.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. June 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. June 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. June 18

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. June 15
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ..June 22
Per C.M. s.s. China .....June 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru June 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 30

For Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'hama M. June 18

MAILS DUE.

Per O.S.K. s.s. Canada M. June 15

You fathers and mothers of families

ENCOURAGE YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS TO SAVE.

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT SO THE TREE WILL GROW," an old saying that has lost none of its moral through the years.

Children are very impressionable. GUIDE them along the paths of thrift. In years to come it will save them and you MANY A HEART PANG.

START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT for each of your children. ENCOURAGE them to add to it the small sums you give them from time to time. Let them see for themselves how their modest savings GROW into a snug little sum each year. These savings may in the years to come prove the nucleus to a COLLEGE EDUCATION.

In any case it's SPLENDID TRAINING for your boys and girls; OPENS THEIR EYES to the value of money; makes them APPRECIATE the sacrifices you're making for them.

It would mean a lot to this community to have all our children grow up with a FULL APPRECIATION of their duty to themselves and others.

THRIFT, as is demonstrated time and again, is the SOLID ROCK upon which to build character, success and happiness.

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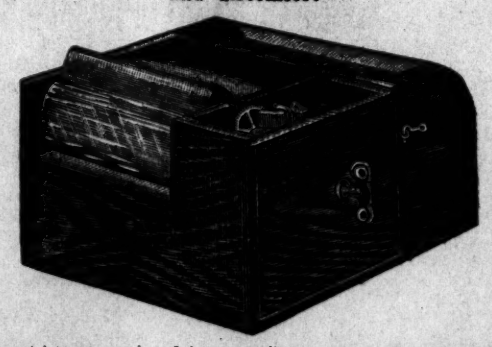

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BALFOUR SAYS JAPAN WILL BE TRUE TO ALLIES

Will Live Up To Full Obligations To Treaty With Britain, He Thinks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—Speaking at a luncheon given at the House of Commons to the Japanese Ambassador and the delegates attending the International Parliamentary Commercial Congress, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Great Britain and Japan in the war had no differences of opinion, no divergence of aim, no *arriere pensee* which either was unwilling to confess to the other. This was the basis of true national confidence. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which had done so much for the peace and advancement of the world, would bear rich fruit in the future for the higher interests of the world in the East.

He was sure that if the exigencies of the conflict required us to call upon our Allies to make fresh efforts, Japan would live, as she always had done, up to her full obligations.

Germany's methods of trade were part of her policy of world domination. This made them more dangerous than mere trade rivalry, to which we never objected. Germany was trying to use her manufacturing power practically to enslave the rest of the world. That was a problem which must be met and solved.

Women Workers Veto Peace Resolution

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—The Women's Co-operative Guild Congress at Bradford defeated a resolution favoring an international conference of workers to obtain an immediate peace by negotiation, the terms including no annexations and universal disarmament.

The resolution moved by the opponents of the original resolution declared that there could be no peace by negotiation with people who bombed hospitals full of wounded soldiers.

QUEEN MARY TO ACCEPT GIFTS FOR WAR FUNDS

Offerings Welcomed For Needlework Guild For Soldiers And Sailors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—On the occasion of the Royal Silver Wedding, the Queen has promised to accept a shower of gifts to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild on behalf of soldiers and sailors. It is emphasised that all the Dominions are contributing and Her Majesty will welcome offerings from English women. Local centers are to be formed to collect gifts and money.

V.C. KILLED IN ACTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—Killed in action: Brigadier F. W. Lumsden, V. C.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS

The following Corps order was issued from headquarters by Major T. E. Trueman yesterday:

No. 47. Leave:—Short leave as been granted to the following Officers:

Capt. C. D. Pearson, June 11 to June 25.

Lieut. N. H. Bolton, June 15 to July 15.

Long leave has been granted to Major R. J. Marshall P.M.O. from June 11, 1918 to March 10, 1919.

AMERICAN SHIP TORPEDOED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 12.—The United States steamer Pinar del Rio (2,504 tons, American and Cuba S. S. Line) was sunk by a submarine 70 miles from the coast of Maryland on the 8th. The crew has arrived in port.

PHILLIMORE MADE PEER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—Sir Walter Phillimore, formerly a Lord Justice of Appeal, has been created a Peer.

Sheffield's Ex-Mayor Faces Serious Charge

Sir Joseph Jonas Accused Of Communicating Information Useful To Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—Sir Joseph Jonas, Chairman of Sir Joseph Jonas, Colver and Company, Limited; Colver Brothers, Limited, and W. T. Beesley and Company, Limited, and Lord Mayor of Sheffield in 1905, was charged at Bow Street today with conspiracy by obtaining and communicating information useful to an enemy and relating to a prohibited place between September, 1913, and June 10, 1918. He was remanded to June 19 on bail of £2,000.

Judge Lobingier Goes To Hear Hankow Cases

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China, accompanied by Acting Clerk of the Court W. A. Chapman, left for Hankow last evening to hear cases on the Northern circuit. The docket shows two cases for hearing in Hankow and one in Tientsin. The Hankow cases are those of United States vs. Gustav Fuerbach and the John Layton Co. vs. Carl Blomberg, while the case scheduled at Tientsin is that of J. Spunt and Co. vs. the American Machinery and Export Co.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, of the firm of Fleming and Davies, also goes to Hankow to assist Attorney Frost in the Layton Co. suit.

NEW EDUCATIONAL GUIDE

A volume of interest and value to all connected with educational activities in China, and likewise to those of the laity who seek information as to China's educational progress and facilities, is the fifth annual issue of The Educational Directory and Year Book of China, edited by Mr. G. S. F. Kemp and just brought out by Messrs. Edward Evans and Sons. The forepart of the compilation is devoted to a comprehensive review of developments during the past year and is followed by descriptive matter touching on certain phases of school work. There is also an exhaustive discussion of Government education in Peking by Fei Chia-lu, Lecturer in English of the Government University. A complete directory of educational societies and organisations and of teachers, together with information regarding schools, colleges and universities is included in the book.

Dr. Bergstrom Named As Minister To Tokio

Former Swedish Minister Of War Appointed To Post In Japan

Dr. David Bergstrom, Consul-General for Sweden at Montreal, Canada, and former Swedish Minister of War, has been appointed Swedish Minister p. i. at Tokio, according to information received from well informed quarters here.

Dr. Bergstrom for many years has taken an active part in Swedish politics and has established a high reputation for himself in government affairs. In the Riksdag he was for many years one of the most prominent members of the Liberal party and during recent years he has held office successively as Cabinet Minister without portfolio, Consul-General at Helsingfors, Minister of War and Consul-General at Montreal. He was born in 1858.

Britishers In China Get Birthday Honors

Mr. W. H. Steel Of P. M. Railway And Mr. S. Evans Of Hongkong Named

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—The birthday honors include, for services rendered in the War, a number of Companions of the Bath, including Major-General N. W. Barnardiston.

Among the appointments to the Order of the British Empire are: to be Commander, Mr. W. H. Steel, Acting-Manager of the Peking-Mukden Railway, and to be a Member, Mr. S. Evans, Acting Deputy Naval Store Officer, Hongkong.

BRITAIN'S DOMINIONS WANT MONROE DOCTRINE

Status Of Germany's Colonies To Be Important Topic At Imperial Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—An editorial in the Daily Chronicle today on the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference refers to an article by Mr. Arthur Henderson in its columns which discusses our war aims as a concern of the War Cabinet.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"With the general proposition of disinterestedness which President Wilson has laid down, the feeling throughout the British Empire is to accord neither to the Empire nor to any of its Dominions any territory for territory's sake. They are, however, not quite in the same situation as in the United States.

"Had there been a German Mexico, a German West Indies or a German Columbia before the war, we may be fairly certain that America would not tolerate their renewal after the war and her objection would not infringe her real disinterestedness any more than our need in our present case.

"What our southern Dominions want is not territory for its own sake, but as a security for the Monroe Doctrine for the Southern Hemisphere. A League of Nations would enhance such security but he would be a bolo prophet who could guarantee that it would render it superfluous."

The Lobby correspondent of the Daily Express understands that the Premiers of the Dominions intend to discuss the future of the Greman Colonies with the Home Government in the frankest manner. Mr. W. M. Hughes is particularly earnest on this point. They want the Monroe doctrine applied to their Dominions.

An editorial in the Daily News says that the control of raw material and the future of the African Colonies must play an important part in the Conference but their consideration must take into account wider interests than those of the British Commonwealth, whose policy in the resettlement of the world must conform to the policy of the American Commonwealth. That is the most urgent present need.

The first sitting of the Imperial War Conference was held at the Colonial Office today, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding.

A large crowd watched the arrival of the Prime Ministers and representatives from Overseas.

Mr. Walter Long cordially welcomed the delegates and spoke on various problems affecting the Dominions. A representative of each Dominion replied.

The following resolution of loyalty was moved by Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, seconded by Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand and carried unanimously:

"The Imperial Conferece, at their first meeting, as their first act, desire to present their humble duty to Your Majesty and to assure you of the devoted loyalty of all portions of Your Majesty's Empire here represented."

The delegates attend the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet tomorrow.

FEAROF ECONOMIC WAR EXPRESSED IN GERMANY

Bremen Importer Says Peace Must Make Concessions To Allies To Avoid Blacklist

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 12.—The German fear of an economic war is reflected in an article in the North German Gazette by Eduard Achelis, the president of the Bremen Import Association, who says that it is a mistake to suppose that Germany can find a substitute for her former world economic position in a close union with the countries east and southeast of the Central Powers or that Germany can protect herself against an economic war by establishing a large number of monopolistic and militant organisations. Germany's peace terms must therefore be such as to induce the Allies to abandon the idea of an economic war.

International Body Formed By Seamen

Havelock Wilson To Be President And Copenhagen Man Secretary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—A telegram from Copenhagen states that the International Seamen's Federation has been formed with Mr. Havelock Wilson as President and Mr. Teamm of Copenhagen as Secretary. The headquarters of the Federation will be in London.

LONDON MAY RECOGNISE CZECHO-SLAV MOVEMENT

Balfour In Letter Intimates British Officer Will Be Attached To Its Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 12.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, in a letter to the Czecho-Slovak National Council in Paris, intimates that the British Government will give to the Czecho-Slovak movement the same recognition as France and Italy and recognise the Czecho-Slovak army, to which a British liaison officer will be attached.

Amsterdam, June 12.—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeiner Zeitung, in a minatory article, tells Russia that she will endanger "her dearly bought peace" if she permits the Czechs and Slovaks who fought with the Russians to leave the country with their arms to join the Entente forces. These Czechs and Slovaks are estimated to number 150,000. They are men who deserted from the Austrian and German army, and are distributed over North and East Russia.

News Brevities

Second Lieutenant Douglas Valentine, son of Mr. J. Valentine of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., has received the Military Cross, according to cable news received here yesterday by Mr. Valentine. Second Lieutenant Valentine participated in the big drive in France last March.

• • •

The marriage of Lieutenant E. H. McMichael, formerly of Messrs. Frazar and Co., Shanghai, to Miss Gabrielle Violet, daughter of Colonel W. B. Wilson, took place April 8 in Cairo. Lieutenant McMichael has been serving with the Westminster Dragoons.

• • •

Waung Kung-yang said that he had lost his job and was destitute and so had jumped into the Soochow Creek to end his troubles. He was fished out by boatmen and yesterday the Mixed Court ordered him handed over to the Chinese City Magistrate, Waung having stated that he had a relative living near the West Gate.

• • •

The husband of a German subject, yesterday filed application for a summons in the Mixed Court against his wife, Mrs. Behrens, on the complaint of a Chinese woman who claims British citizenship, one Lily Phillips. The complainant charges that the accused broke into her home, Z.560 Miller Road, early yesterday morning and assaulted her. The application was granted by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Wong.

• • •

Mr. J. P. da Silva, father of Portuguese Vice Consul A. M. da Silva of Shanghai, recently died at Macao He was 74 years old.

• • •

Mr. Gordon Morriss, of Shanghai, leaves today on the Fushimi Maru for London where he will join the Royal Flying Corps.

The Overland

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A sensible car for sensible owners.

Extravagance is not a characteristic of the Overland.

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John Cabot.

King Henry the seaventh gave a Commission to John Cabot & his three sonnes who setting sayle from the port of Bristol ranged a great part of this unknowne world in the yeare 1497. By them the mainland of North America was discovered: one year before Columbus saw the Continent. Thus from those early days till now the famous port of Bristol has been associated with the sailings of merchants and adventurers. Thence John and Sebastian Cabot and many Merchant Venturers sailed and thither Washington sent his Virginian Tobacco in the year 1759. Famous too through the House of Wills who there for many years have made the "Three Castles" Cigarettes - thence they are shipped to the satisfaction of discriminating smokers all the world over.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "Three Castles." *W.M. Thackeray — "The Virginians."*

"The THREE CASTLES" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The Cigarette with the Pedigree

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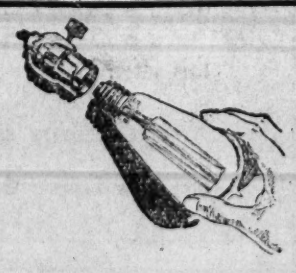

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HOW THE JUGO-SLAVS DEFIED AUSTRIA'S RULE

Wagram Assembly Demanded Independence For Slovenes, Croats And Serbs

DEPUTIES PARTICIPATED

Dr. Leginja Denounced War As Attempt To Annihilate French And Slav Nations

New York, April 28.—The Constituent Assembly of the Czecho-Slovak Nation, which met in Prague on January 6 and demanded complete national unity and independence, seems to have been paralleled to a considerable extent by a gathering of Jugo-Slavs at Zagreb (Wagram) on March 2, which included the Jugo-Slav Deputies in the Austrian Reichsrat, practically the entire membership of the Croatian Sabor (the Legislature which exercises a limited amount of local autonomy), and other representatives of the nation. The full resolutions have not yet reached this country, but, according to the Hrvatska Drzhava, extracts from whose account have been translated by the Servian Press Bureau in Geneva, they contained the following statement:

"After having discussed the general political and national situation the assembly has agreed on the necessity of a concentration of all parties and groups which, from the point of view of national self-government, demand the creation of a national and independent state of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs founded on the principle of democracy."

The language of this passage is strongly reminiscent of the Declaration of Corfu, by which exiled leaders of the Jugo-Slav movement demanded the union of the Jugo Slav territories in Austria-Hungary with Servia and Montenegro into one kingdom under the Karageorgevitch dynasty, and Austrian papers at once became agitated because there was no reference to the carrying out of this aim within the framework of the Hapsburg Empire. The fact that many, if not most, of those present were known to be in hearty accord with the Declaration of Corfu, and the suspicion that practically all of them favored it at heart, caused much thundering against the "introduction of the policy of Belgrade" in the Viennese press.

The matter was further complicated by the activity of the police in the affair, they having broken up the first session of the assembly and posted a guard around the hall. Demonstrations of the students against this, which seem to have gone no further than parading up and down the streets singing Slavic National songs, were broken up by the police with the utmost violence, and many were arrested. This did not prevent a large gathering, principally of students, at the station the next day to did farewell to Dr. Koroshets, leader of the Jugo-Slav Club in the Reichsrat, who is taking the lead in the organisation of a Jugo-Slav National Council of some twenty-four members in the country, whose aims are euphemistically described, for the present, as "to arrange the tactics of the general Jugo-Slav policy."

The economic conditions which contribute to the revolutionary ferment in the Jugo-Slav countries were set forth in a speech in the Reichsrat in the course of a budget discussion just before this assembly by Dr. Matko Leginja, Deputy from Istria and Vice-Chairman of the Jugo-Slav Club. He quoted the appeal from an Istrian commune which ended:

"We beg, ask, and demand bread, peace, and the return of our breathren, fathers, and sons to console us, to see that our fields are worked properly, and that there should be some one with us to close the eyes of the dying parents."

Of many instances of starvation which he gave was one of a parish in which in 1912 there were 67 births and 28 deaths. In 1917 there were 23 births and 68 deaths, without counting those who died in military service.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Recreation ground today, weather permitting beginning at 4.30 p.m.:

1. March—El Capitan .....Sousa.
2. Overture—Fra Diavolo .....Auber.
3. Waltz—Passing of Salome ...Joyce.
4. Selection La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein .....Offenbach
5. Song—As when the snow drift .....Thomas
6. Selection—Aizira .....Verdi

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

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Canton Parliament Is Without Quorum

Hopes To Get Enough To Proceed With Business In July

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, June 12.—The National Assembly formally opens its regular session today. The leading Canton officials and citizens will be present. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives lack a legal quorum, each wanting six or eight more members even if all those who have reported attend. An effort is being made to procure a quorum for regular business early in July. So far 132 Senators and 294 members of the House of Representatives have reported.

Peace Proposal Reported Coming

Definite peace proposals will soon be made by the Tuchuns of Kiangsu and Hupeh, according to the Chinese press. Although the representatives at the Tientsin Conference are split on the question of peace, it is expected that the peace advocates are getting the best support.

General Liu Tsun-hou, the acting Szechuen Tuchun, reports that Kwangyuan, the most important business center of his province, has been captured by the Southern forces. He had retreated to Chenhsianyi.

The Cabinet Minister left Peking in a body Thursday for Changteh, Honan, to pay their homage to the late Yuan Shih-k'ai. There was no Cabinet meeting yesterday.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, June 11.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2½% for a/c £56½
Bank of England Rate of Frs. 27.16½
T.T. on London at New York G.$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot) .....48⅞d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of Discount 3½%
Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies ..... 28.82d.
Cotton; M.G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 17.54d.
Cotton; Good-Middling Americans ..... 22.56d.
Plantation Rubber July 2s. 2d. Paid.
Deliveries China Silk ....185 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk .... 20 Bales
Deliveries Japan Silk .....146 Bales

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 11.—Today's metal prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. ..... Nominal	110	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b. ...	125	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. ..... Nett	29	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra is flask).....	Nominal.		
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nominal.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	328	10	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Month)..	328	10	0

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, June 11.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 5d.
Tenders at 1s. 5d.
Receive 27%.
Deferred Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 4 29/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 29/32d.
Receive 27%.
Total amount sold during tre week, Rs. 6.000.000.
Amount to be allotted, next week, Rs. 6.000.000 fixed.

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15 Nanking Rd.

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On Route Vallon, containing drawing room, dining room three bedrooms, two bathrooms garden and tennis court. Tls 16,000.

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One house furnished
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Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd., Meets

The second annual general meeting of the Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held yesterday at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. Meyer and Measor, 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Mr. C. W. Wrightson occupied the chair and there were present Mr. N. G. Maitland, Mr. M. Speelman and the Rev. F. Sallou, directors; Mr. E. A. Prince, secretary, and shareholders representing 26,829 shares. Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen: with your permission I will, as usual, take as read the report and statement of accounts which have been in your hands for some time.

"I will first deal with the area of the estate. Last year your chairman explained to you that deer had done a considerable amount of havoc in the planted area and the actual loss in this direction comprised 69 acres of the 1911 planting and 68 acres of 1912 planting, making a total of 137 acres. While the actual planted area during the year under review was 184 acres, the net increase to the planted area was only 47 acres. This is explained by the fact that the areas which the previous management found impossible to keep in hand for weeding were badly damaged by deer and on cleaning it up it was found necessary to replant and correct the date of planting accordingly. Of the 184 acres planted, 94 acres were new areas and 90 acres replanting the damaged areas. The whole of the present planted area has now been thoroughly well fenced wherever it was considered necessary and our manager assures us that further deer damage need not be feared.

"The actual output for the year was 153,670 lb., being 3,670 pounds in excess of the estimate. The f.o.b. cost of production for the year was 14.94d. as against 18.07d. This is about 3d. in excess of the estimate but it was found necessary to incur considerably heavier expenditure on recruiting and weeding than was estimated. For the current year the estimated output is 185,000 lbs. at a cost of 11.99d. per lb. and it is confidently hoped that this figure will be attained. I am pleased to say that the labor question, which has always been a more or less difficult one on Kelantan, was considerably relieved by the procuring of 142 Singkehs during the latter part of the year. Previous to that time the labor force was fairly up to requirements but at the same time, being free labor, there was always some feeling of uncertainty as to whether the full outburn could be relied upon. The health of the force was not as good as might be expected on a healthy estate like ours, but this was due to a wave of malaria which passed over the estate during the months of May and June.

"With regard to the weeding, this has been kept well in hand, the cost per acre working out at $1.25 per acre against $2.17 for the previous year. This is above our estimate of 70 cents per acre per month but I would say that a good deal of work was done with ploughs, thus serving the double purpose of weeding and cultivation, the entire cost of which was debited to the weeding account. Diseases and pests, I am glad to say, have not given the estate very much trouble. Brown bast has been found but not to any alarming extent and the matter is being carefully and energetically dealt with by the manager No manuring or cultivation was undertaken during the year beyond that effected by the use of Malay ploughs as mentioned before. Mr. W. A. Smith is now in charge of the estate and his work has been entirely satisfactory. A new smokehouse was constructed during the year and the building is of a good class and should last well. The other buildings erected consisted of coolie lines, clerks' bungalow, Malay quarters and a bullock shed. Mr. Day, the visiting agent, paid regular quarterly visits to the estate and I might say that his reports have been of an entirely satisfactory nature.

"Now turning to the accounts, these are so very clearly defined that they require little explanation from me. The usual liberal depreciation, viz., 15% on bullocks and carts and 10% on all other assets has been allowed. I would like to draw your attention to a printers' error which appears in the accounts. When the draft copies of the accounts were submitted to our auditors, certain alterations were made by them but through an oversight the accounts were sent out without the necessary corrections being made. It is purely a printers' error and it in no way affects the result of the year's working. If you will refer to the Profit and Loss Account, the amount of rubber sales is shown as Tls. 47,825.78 and rubber in stock and in transit Tls. 24,474.59. The respective amounts should be Tls. 58,492.62 and Tls. 13,807.75. I am sorry to say that the result of the years working is not as we would wish to see it, but I am sure you are all aware of the adverse conditions with which we have had to strive against during the year, the low price of rubber combined with the very unfavorable exchange militating against our Tael profits. The profit and loss account, which includes the sum of Tls. 12,250.80 debenture interest, shows a profit on the year's working of Tls. 645,51. This amount, added to the amount of Tls. 5,164.49 brought forward from last year gives a total of Tls. 5,810 which the directors recommend should be carried forward to next year's account.

"That is all I have to say gentlemen. The present outlook does not appear very encouraging, and I can only hope that when we meet again, conditions will be normal.

"Before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be glad to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to ask."

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the report and accounts for the year 1917 as printed and circulated be passed. Proposed by Mr. C. W. Wrightson, seconded by Mr. M. Speelman.

That Mr. C. W. Wrightson be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. M. Speelman, seconded by Mr. J. Em. Lemiere.

That Mr. M. Speelman be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Pere F. Sallou, seconded by Mr. K. Hara.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 300 for Shanghai and Singapore. Proposed by Mr. J. Em. Lemiere, seconded by Mr. E. A. Prince.

Rubber Outputs

	April lbs.	May lbs.
Alma	29,500	32,000
Amherst	3,984	3,411
Anglo-Dutch	77,000	40,000
Anglo-Java	162,000	143,000
Ayer Tawah	20,759	24,827
Batu Anam	17,723	21,199
Bukit Toh Alang ...	10,500	10,282
Bute	12,624	14,343
Chempedak	9,000	10,000
Chemor	14,752	18,311
Cheng	15,076	16,622
Consolidated	45,032	51,292
Dominion	36,877	40,274
Gula Kalumpong ...	68,800	82,400
Shipped to London	54,481	149,995
Java Consolidated ..	69,000	63,000
Kamunting	19,845	18,413
Kapala	8,350	9,811
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	7,687	8,920
Kota Bahroe	34,586	37,454
Kroewoek	—	44,000
Langkat	58,751	—
Padang	19,000	23,000
Permata	—	—
Pengkalan	9,924	12,361
Repah	10,000	15,000
Samaraga	12,600	—
Semambu	10,967	12,411
See Kee	6,758	—
Senawang	30,553	30,942
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang ..	10,040	13,099
Shanghai-Kelantan .	14,786	15,750
Shanghai-Seremban .	8,045	10,607
Shanghai-Pahang ...	16,481	14,394
Shanghai-Sumatra ..	50,220	57,620
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	8,252	11,739
Sungei Duri	20,635	22,256
Taiping	—	12,550
Tanah Merah	26,200	31,500
Tebong	58,000	75,000
Ulobri	4,013	4,712
Ziangbe	—	69,000

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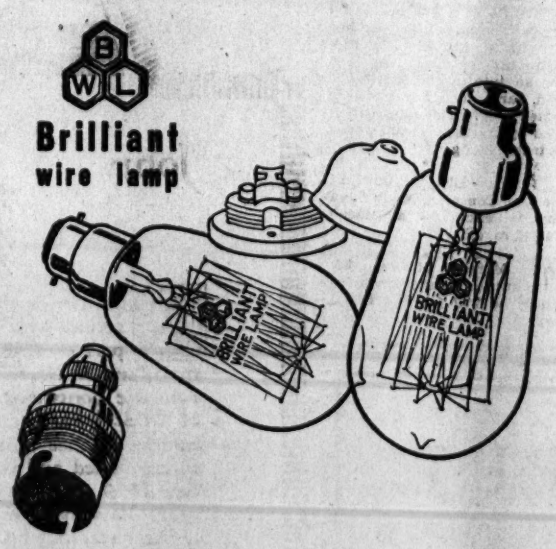

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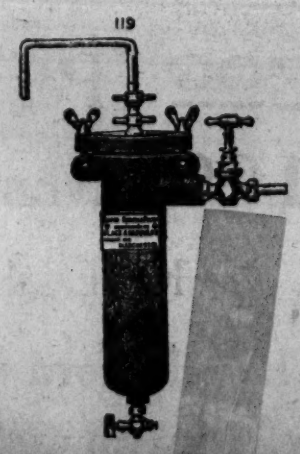

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BIG FRENCH MAIL LINER COMES HERE IN AUGUST

Former Hospital Ship, The Sphinx, Leaves Marseilles July 20

A 20,000 ton French Mail liner, The Sphinx, will leave Marseilles for Shanghai and ports July 20, to arrive here about August 22. The Sphinx is a sister ship to the Paul Lecat and carries some 450 passengers. It will be the first voyage of the liner in passenger service, although built for the Messageries Maritimes nearly two years ago. For the past 18 months, The Sphinx has been a hospital ship under charter to the French government.

Red Cross Mission From Japan To Front

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, June 14.—The Red Cross Mission for a visit to the Allies, headed by Prince Kelkiu Tokugawa, left this morning via America.

Bolivian Minister Received In Toki

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, June 13.—The Minister for Bolivia, Sr. Reyes, was received in audience this morning and presented the credentials of the Bolivian Legation here for the first time.

Work Done By Blind To Be Exhibited Today

A demonstration of the work done by the Institute for the Chinese Blind, 4 Edinburgh Road, will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The drum and fife band will play and a program of physical exercises, athletic sports and songs will be presented. The collection of articles made by blind people in America, which was secured by the Superintendent, Mr. George B. Fryer, will be exhibited. The event will be open to the public.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended June 12, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1918	1917
	$	$
Gross Receipts	31,327.89	28,241.18
Loss by currency depreciation	7,092.82	6,272.98
Effective Receipts.	24.235.07	21.968.20
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.06	23.77
Car Miles run	75,848	78,084
Passengers carried.	1,444,933	1,286,161

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, June 8.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48⅞d. Steady.
Previous quotation, London, June 7:

Bar Silver Spot: 48⅞d. Steady.
Previous quotation, London, June 6:

Bar Silver Spot: 48⅞d. Steady.
Previous quotation, London, June 5:

Bar Silver Spot: 48⅞d. Quiet.

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SPORTS -:- Latest News of Athletic World-:- GOSSIP

B.A.T. IN HONG LEAGUE; PLAYERS TO BE SHIFTED

Andersen-Meyer Team Will Be Known As British-American Tobacco Nine

Andersen-Meyer Company withdrew from the Hong Baseball League yesterday and the team franchise was turned over to the British-American Tobacco Company together with all players. Later trades will be effected so that several B. A. T. players at present on the other Hong Clubs will be transferred to the B. A. T. Capt. Drake will look after the team vice Captain Eddy.

The change was effected last night at a meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club Committee at the American Club when the Committee voted to take over the Hong Circuit.

Appropriations, usually made for the purchase of prizes for the Red Sox-Blue Sox series were allotted to the Hong league and the individual stars in the league will be given trophies.

If the rain holds off this morning, Shanghai and the team from the U. S. Gunboats will play at the Race Course this afternoon and tomorrow. The game today is billed for 3.30 o'clock although it looks a wee bit slippery from here now.

If the baseball flag is flying at the American Club the fans will know that rain has no terrors for local ball-tossers.

Customs Co. Shoot

S. V. C. Unit Has Meeting

The Mid-Summer Rifle Meeting of the Customs Co., S.V.C., took place at the Range on Thursday, the date of the Dragon Boat Festival. While the day was an ideal one for an holiday it was not so good for shooting owing to a tricky light and a fairly strong shifting wind. There were 55 entries for the "Aglen Cup" trophy and 51 competed for the various prizes.

At the conclusion of the program Mrs. Wade distributed the prizes, which were presented by Captain Hilliard, Lieut. Mills and Privates Campbell, Clark and da Silva.

Valuable assistance in compiling the scores was given by Privates Steinberg and Maas. Following is the complete list of events and winners:

1. Monthly Cups, 200, 300 and 400 yards.

A Class—*Pte. Nash, 3rd leg..... 45
B Class—*Corpl Miller, 3rd leg.... 45
C Class—Ptes. Wray and Shaw 40 & 38

* Cup won outright.

2. "Aglen Cup," 300, 400 and 500 yards.

1. Pte. Nash ..... 19—17—21=57
2. L.-Corpl. Joly ..... 15—17—21=53
3. Sergt. Heron ..... 20—15—17=52
4. Sergt. Stormes ... 19—14—18=51

3. Summer Handicap, 400, 500 and 600 yards.

1. L.-Corpl. Joly .... 50 + 12 = 62
2. Mr. Dawson ..... 49 + 12 = 61
3. Pte. Nash ..... 56 + 0 = 56
4. Sergt. Heron .... 50 + 6 = 56

4. Well Wishers' Handicap, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

1. Sergt. Stormes .... 61 + 0 = 61
2. *L.-Corpl. Joly .... 48 + 12 = 60
3. Corpl. Masushima. 47 + 9 = 56
4. *Pte. Nash ..... 55 + 0 = 55
5. Pte. Smith ..... 41 + 13 = 54
6. *Sergt. Heron ..... 47 + 6 = 53
7. L.-Corpl. Stewart . 43 + 9 = 52

* Counted out, prize winners in No. 3.

Kiangwan Races Today

1 The Greenham Handicap
2 Public Selling Plate
3 Newbrook Stakes
4 Omnium Handicap
5 Badminton Stakes
6 Saturday Selling Plate
7 Horseshoe Handicap
8 Farewell Plate

The first saddling bell will be at three o'clock. Special trains will be run from Shanghai North Station at 2:00, 2:20 and 2:40 o'clock this afternoon while the Central and Eastern Garages will run automobiles to the course every few minutes.

Cricket Games Off

Cricket matches scheduled for this afternoon between Shanghai Cricket Club and "A" Company, S.V.C., elevens and Shanghai Cricket Club Second and Police teams have been called off because of the rain.

No Tennis Today

The American Tournament announced by the Cricket Club for today has been postponed until next Saturday on account of the rain.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghs.n will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru (Trans-Pacific Line), with mails, left Keelung for Shanghai on Thursday, may be expected to arrive at Custom's Jetty today, about 10 a.m. She will be despatched for Seattle via Japan and Victoria B. C. tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin-Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. H. Wilbar and Mrs. G. H. Edwards and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin: Mesrs: T. M. Li, F. C. Koh, Mrs. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher and Capt. and Mrs. Blowan.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru from Hongkong:—Miss I. Aldous, D. Hoffin, Mrs. J. Becker, Miss A. Delorme, Mrs. S. and Miss R. B. Graces, Mrs. Wm. C. Jack, Messrs. R. Boll and infant, E. P. H. Bouffaer, M. Basker, Chow Toshing, C. W. Pilling, Pun Yuk-tin, G. F. H. Pantlin, H. P. White, Wong Pokung, Yan Kock-hing and Yung Ming-chi.

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The China Press

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WEATHER

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MARRIAGE

McMICHAEL-WILSON.—On April 8, at the Garrison Church, Kasr el Nil, Cairo, Lt. E. H. McMichael, Westminster Dragoons to Gabrielle Violet, daughter of Colonel W. B. Wilson, Indian Army (retired).

18357

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 15, 1918

The German Colonies

PRESIDENT Wilson in his recent address at the inauguration of the American Red Cross campaign declared that almost for the first time in the history of the world this was an unselfish war so far as the United States and her Allies were concerned, which fact, he said, was the glory of this war. In his clear-cut, direct style, he gave expression to the thought that the Allies are not fighting for selfish aims, in other words, territorial acquisitions and material gain, but for an altogether disinterested object—the setting up of an order of things that will make possible a durable peace. It is only the desperate need of the world for the establishment of an enduring peace that has brought the United States within the ambit of the European struggle, and President Wilson from time to time has administered reminders to the world that America is in the war for this purpose only and for no other—to make the world safe for democracy.

An important pronouncement by a leader of thought in England relative to the principle of disinterestedness enunciated by President Wilson will be found in our telegraphic columns today. It is in effect an acknowledgment of the Wilsonian doctrine with certain reservations in regard to territorial acquisitions in consonance with the peculiar situation of the British Empire, though these reservations in spirit and principle uphold, and do not repudiate, the American principle. An editorial in the London Daily Chronicle on the subject of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference, which have just commenced in London, alludes to an article by Mr. Arthur Henderson in its columns which discusses British war aims as a concern of the War Cabinet. The Daily Chronicle affirms that with the general proposition of disinterestedness which President Wilson has laid down, the feeling throughout the British Empire is to accord neither to the Empire nor to any of its dominions any territory for territory's sake.

They are, however, the London journal points out, not quite in the same situation as in the United States, and the paper proceeds to give an apt illustration. It advances the hypothesis that had there been a German Mexico, a German West Indies or a German Columbia before the war, it may be taken as fairly certain that America would not tolerate their renewal after the war, and her objection would not infringe her real disinterestedness any more than that of Great Britain need in her present case. It points out that what the Southern Dominions of Great Britain want is not territory for its own sake but as a security for the Monroe Doctrine of the Southern Hemisphere. A League of Nations would enhance such security but he would be a bold prophet who could guarantee that it would render it superfluous.

We heartily endorse the above proposition laid down by the London journal and we do not think that President Wilson and his fellow-countrymen will be inclined to wait on hearing the announcement by the Lobby Correspondent of the London Daily Express to the effect that the Premiers of the British Dominions intend to discuss the future of the German Colonies with the Home Government in the frankest manner. Mr. W. M. Hughes is particularly earnest on this point. They want the Monroe Doctrine applied to their Dominions. An editorial in the Daily News says that the control of raw material and the future of the African Colonies must play an important part in the Imperial War Conference now assembled in deliberation in the British Metropolis but their consideration must take into account wider interests than those of the British Commonwealth, whose policy in the resettlement of the world must conform to the policy of the American Commonwealth, that being considered the most urgent present need.

It is clear that the British Government is anxious scrupulously to adhere to American principles and is ready to subordinate imperial considerations to acceptance of the political doctrine on which alone a future League of Nations can rest. No one outside Germany believes for a moment that the truncation of the former German Empire by the loss of Germany's African possessions and colonies in other parts of the world is to be regarded in the light of spoliation. Certainly Great Britain, of all nations, is not in need of additional territorial possessions, and it so happens that the United States has all the territory she will ever want. Any decision with regard to the former German colonial possessions must be regarded in the light of a problem produced by a war planned and launched by Germany. And it is a matter in which the British dominions are vitally concerned. A little consideration of the recent German plots in Mexico will bring the point home to Americans. We are on pretty safe ground when we say that if Mexico had been a colony of Germany when America entered the war, it would have been seized by the armies of the United States and it would not have been given back to Germany at the conclusion of the war. Whether it would have been retained by the United States or given to the Mexicans is outside the discussion, for the Mexicans are far more ready for self-government than the natives of the German colonies.

Lloyd George: A Portrait

(From Inside the British Isles)

Lloyd George is not afraid of being himself. He is as daring in his comments on men and things as Mr. Roosevelt, as charming as the late William James. He is used to being loved. The lines about the eyes reveal a man who works his purpose by geniality in a flow of fun and charm and sympathy. The political battles of twenty years have left less impression on his spirit than the victories he has won as a peacemaker and harmoniser.

He ends a talk by being more completely the master of your thought than you are yourself. He states it clearly and beautifully, and reduces it to a programe of action.

"To understand your people, or any people," he said, "it is necessary for one to pass inside the temple."

He practises what Sainte-Beuve preached, that to know a religion you must be a worshipper inside the church. So week by week Sainte-Beuve became a mystic and a pagan and an epicurean as he served up the soul of the writer whom he was interpreting. This is the high gift which Lloyd George possesses. He can step up to the very altar of a man's most secret belief. This is the gift which has made him the one Briton who is perfectly understood in France. He spoke only a couple of sentences inside the citadel of Verdun, but they revealed to France that he knew what that symbol meant to them.

"For in his last moments he becomes something other than the grim fighter and the adroit politician who uses all the tricks of the game. Suddenly for his hearers, and unexpectedly to himself, he lifts by an exquisite imagination to the place of insight, and becomes the voice of obscure people, and understands men he has never met. If he talks with a slangy person, he discharges himself in vivid, staccato phrases. The nature and direction of his rebound are determined by the substance that he encounters. He was born to react. He has a mind that kindles and a style that rises very lightly and gracefully into poetic beauty. There has been no such passage of prose produced by the war as that paragraph of his on 'little nations' at the beginning of the fight.

"Lloyd George is the leader of a democracy because he chums with experts and swings to the currents of the collective will. His personality contains the virtues and the perils of the democracy itself. . . . . It is not often that one sees a community incarnating itself in a single man. But the British democracy has its incarnation in Lloyd George, responsive to vast subconscious forces, and turning to specialists for aid in crises.

"He faces the most difficult years of his life, and he knows it. A man of his temperament can conduct a great war. All that was needed was the inspirational quality to rouse his people, the energy to set them at work, the creative imagination to see the war in its extent, its duration, its requirements. None of these tests has overtaxed his powers, for they all lay inside the area of his competence. But when peace comes there is no longer one straight road to a clear goal. All the forces of reaction will coalesce. All the bad counsellors will make a cloud of witnesses about him. All the pains to immediate power will lie in 'playing safe.' If he remains true to himself he will be cursed with a vehemence which will make his early years seem a sweet season of delight. There will be turmoil and bitterness, for we There will be no easy victories. All are at the beginning of the greatest fight of the ages—the fight of the democracies inside themselves.

"The future rests with him as with no other single man among the Western peoples. He will face a world no longer sharply defined into enemies and neutrals, but a world where unguessed tendencies are forming and new forces of emancipation are fighting for recognition. We have this to go on for our hope. Lloyd George is a democrat by temperament and he understands America."

War School For 100,000 Soldiers

U. S. Government Announces Its New Plan Of Distributing Them Among Colleges And Universities For Technical Training Essential In A Vast Modern Army

(New York Times.)

There was never a school in the world before, either in design or scope, like that about to be started by the War Department. Is is for the technical training of 100,000 men. This is the number, it is estimated, that will be required by the army by November 1, taking into account replacements. The plan embodies the use of about fifty colleges and technical schools in all parts of the country. Some of these have already been selected, and classes in them opened.

Nothing that has been done since war was declared illustrates so strikingly as this undertaking the difference between a modern army and the old civil war type—how with every advancement in science and improvement in the industries and the complexity of the war machine, in seizing upon each and every betterment, must grow. Two hundred and fifty specialised occupations are required by the army. Some of them are of such recent origin that the way to teach them in classrooms has not been charted, and tomorrow a new invention, or a new method, may add to the number.

At the head of the list of requirements is the demand for those trained in the various automobile trades. Twenty thousand of these are needed. In a few of the occupations not more than twenty are required for the whole army—such as bacteriologists and meteorologists.

Months ago this problem of finding a way to provide the requisite number of skilled and semi-skilled technical workers was recognised by the War Department as one of the first importance. Various plans were suggested. Civilian volunteer classes for technical workers were organised by the Federal Board for Vocational Education by various divisions of the army and by individual schools. Though the results thus obtained were of much help, it was recognised that a far more comprehensive plan than any that rested on a volunteer basis was necessary to meet the difficulty. It had been suggested to Secretary Baker that the logical solution was to devise a system that would link together the engineering schools of the country for the training of the great number of men required.

The War Department Committee on Educational and Special Training was appointed last February to work out some plan of this kind, and this is the first account given to the public of what has been accomplished. The committee was really a double body. One part, composed of army men, had the exclusive authority to issue orders and see that they were carried out. On this branch of the committee were Colonel Hugh S. Johnson, Deputy Provost Marshal General; Lieut. Col. Robert I. Rees of the General Staff, and Major Grenville Clark, Adjutant General's Department. The committee's Executive Secretary is W. L. Lough.

The other part of the committee was an advisory board consisting of experts in the educational questions involved. The members were Dean James R. Angell of the University of Chicago, representing the universities and colleges; J. W. Dietz, President of the Association of Corporation Schools and representing these schools; Dr. C. R. Mann, Special Investigator for the Carnegie Fund, and Dr. Samuel P. Capen, representing the Federal Bureau of Education. Dr. Herman Schneider of the University of Cincinnati, representing the vocational schools, was recently added to the committee.

The functions of the committee as stated in the order creating it are:

"To study the needs of the various branches of the service for skilled men and technicians; to determine how such needs shall be met, whether by selective draft, special training in educational educations or otherwise; to secure co-operation of the educational institutions of the country and to represent the War Department in its relations with such institutions; to administer such training in colleges and schools as may be adopted."

The first step was to find out how many and what kinds of technically trained men were needed. Estimates were obtained from the staff corps, and the index of occupations by groups prepared by the Committee on Classification of personnel of the Adjutant General's office was also of much assistance. The lists give a layman a new idea of what a modern army is.

For instance, 21 different kinds of carpenters are needed; 13 under the general head of lumbermen; 11 under structural steel worker, 3 under physicist; 14 under painter, beginning with artist; 8 under photographer; 32 under machinist; 10 under civil engineer; 8 under mariner and boatman; 9 under gunsmith; 13 under clerical worker; 14 under blacksmith; 7 under chauffeur; 7 under tailor; 5 under writer; 8 under printer; 16 under auto mechanic; 4 under detective and policeman; 14 under medical man, beginning with chiropodist and ending with psychiatrist; 3 under mathematician—calculator, computer and trigonometry in the order named; 3 canvas workers, including a sail maker; 8 under mule packer, with cargador first on the list; 4 under rubber worker; 4 under sanitarian; 7 under artist, with plaster clay molder and property man as two on this list; and two kinds of farmers, one just plain and the other stock raiser. Among those occupations of which larger numbers are required are carpenters, wireless operators, electricians, general mechanics, telegraphers and engineers and firemen.

It was decided by the committee to undertake to train no civilian volunteers, but to make up the classes wholly of enlisted men, as these would be under military discipline and on pay and subsistence during the period of instruction. A system was worked out in detail for using colleges and engineering schools of the country. The attitude of the educational institutions on the subject was patriotic in the extreme. They were eager to go the limit in contributing to the carrying out of the plan, and had no thought of making a cent of profit; but with large staffs of teachers to pay, and their normal income from students cut down by the war, it was not possible to give the tuition without any charge whatever.

There was no time for the committee to ask for an appropriation; it was a pressing problem. But there was one way under the law by which money could be spent on soldiers outside of equipment and pay. That was out of the Quartermaster's funds for subsistence and housing.

For subsistence and housing—would not the soldiers have to subsist and be housed while at the college and engineering schools? Yes, and in this answer the solution to the difficulty was perceived. Under the law, however, the amount that the Quartermaster may pay out for a soldier's keep is limited to $2 a day, so that this is the top figure that may be paid for board, bed and tuition. It was possible, however, to arrange in all cases for instruction as well as housing and subsistence within this limit of cost. Each institution was asked to figure costs as closely as possible. Some of them will do the work for $1.50 a day per soldier. One made a price of $1.98. In many instances the institutions will have to go to extra expense in putting up temporary buildings to house the men, and also for extra equipment. Sufficient space for military drill situated at a convenient distance from quarters is also to be provided.

It is expected that the technical courses will occupy each man about eight hours a day; that is intensive training. The greater part of the instruction will be of a fundamental or primary character, to give the men some practical skill in the simple underlying operations of carpentry, blacksmithing, metal working, &c. The committee will provide definite outlines for all the work, which will be under its general supervision, and, while the men are at the schools they will be under the military control of officers assigned there.

The plan is to train the men in three shifts of two months each—May-June, July-August, and September-October. They will be sent in units of not less than 100. Few units will number less than 200 or more than 2,000. The largest number to be trained by any institution in this period, according to the present outlook, is at the University of Texas, which will have 5,000. Among the institutions with which contracts have already been closed are New York University, the University of Chicago, the University of Virginia, Iowa State College of Agriculture, Purdue University, the University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, the University of Michigan, Tufts College and Wentworth Institute of Boston, Mass. A start has been made ahead of schedule; about 7,500 soldier students are now under training at different schools. One of the first to enter upon the work was New York University, though the number taken care of there is not large owing to the difficulty of the housing problem.

The number of men to be trained at these schools by November 1 is roughly 90,000, according to present arrangement, with the prospect of a large increase. Many of the men needed cannot be prepared at the schools, as none of these possesses the equipment necessary for teaching certain occupations, as, for instance, the work of railroad engineers and firemen and workers at gas plants. Co-operation from the industries will be sought in training of this kind. It may also be necessary to set up special schools.

The men are selected on a double basis, partly voluntary, with the aim of giving those subject to draft who have had a preliminary training in a certain trade or who desire to take up a certain trade opportunity to follow their bent while in the army. Thus the Provost Marshal General's office is notified that so many of such and such trades are wanted, and it in turn communicates with draft boards. The quots desired is filled up by the draft boards, partly with men who volunteer to enter service ahead of time in order to take advantage of the opportunity, partly from men adapted or inclined to the work and subject to immediate call. From now on the Provost Marshal General will collect a new group for the school every few weeks.

All Over The Far East

According to a report received by the Yalu Timber Co., Antung, the Upper Yalu became swollen from the continuous rain, the water having risen about 4 ft. about Changpaifu and Tunghua.

The recent interruption of the telegraphic service between European Russia and the Far East is ascribed to the cutting-off of the telegraphic wires between Omsk and Tomsk.

It is alleged that a Sumatra Malay woman who died at Ulu Gombak, eight miles from Kuala Lumpur, on May 11, was 160 years of age, and had lived to see her great-great-grand-children. A Malay woman livng in Klang at the present time is reputed to be 130 years of age.

When M. Outrey, who represents Cochinchina in the Chamber of Deputies, and who was recently in Bangkok, was on his way home from his mission in the Far East, the steamer on which he was travelling was torepedoed. He was saved and landed at Bizerta, from which he has now reached France.

Though no public announcement has as yet been made of any intention to requisition local shipping, says the Singapore Free Press, an open secret is made public enough by the advertisement inserted by the Chamber of Commerce. A special general meeting of the Chamber is to be held, at which resolutions will be submitted protesting against any requisition as opposed to the best interests of the trade of the Colony on grounds which are set out in detail. Government will be asked to cable these expressions of opinion to the Secretary of State.

It is credibly reported at Harbin says a Northern Exchange that, on account of the conclusion of the new Sino-Japanese military convention, Japan and China are sending special delegates to North Manchuria for the investigation of the real condition of affairs between the Bolsheviki and Geheral Semenoff, just beyond Manchuria, and other matters, and that Major-General Saito, military attache of the Japanese Legation in Peking, will be the head of the coming Japanese mission. General Saito is the principal negotiator of the new Sino-Japanese agreement so that, if this report turns out to be a fact then Japan's attitude towards the present disordered Government of Russia will be shown to the world. As a matter of fact, it is absolutely necessary for the Entente Powers to render material assistance to General Semenoff otherwise the arrival of enemy war-prisoners in Eastern Siberia will eventually lead to the intrusion of Austro-German influence into the Far East through the Soviet Organisations."

Some humorist in the French Concession at Hankow has set up over the outlet of the main drain on the Bund a big notice board with the one word "Purity" in eighteen inch letters, the cinema film of that name being shown in that port at the same time.

Saturday's Echo de Tientsin appeared with a blank space among its 'Echoes,' and announced that it had to suppress certain notes it had written on the Expulsion of the Germans.

Owing to the improvement in the situation the enforcement of martial law in Wuchang was cancelled on the 2nd inst.

Recent commercial advices from Japan state that, owing to the glut of sugar accumulated in Formosa, Java and the P. I., there has been a fall in price from Yen 16.80 to Yen 14.30 and, in consequence, a lot of sugar merchants are expected to fail. The bean cake market is firm. Flour weak. Cotton and coal rising.

Dr. Wu, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hankow, who was called to Peking a short time ago, as well as Mr. Ivan Chen, the Shanghai Commissioner, to consult with regard to the disposal of enemy subjects, has now returned, says the Central China Post. Nothing official has as yet been issued regarding the conclusion come to at Peking, but there is good authority for saying that it was resolved to deport the Germans—to Sidney it is said—and that this information has already been communicated to them in connection with certain proposed movements of theirs. It is to be hoped the news is true, as the friction is now increasing to such an extent as renders the occurrence of some regrettable incidents highly probable, the blame for which would rest with the Chinese Government through its refusal to take charge of its wards.

A band of over one hundred "tufei" looted Luancheng in Chihli and set free all the prisoners in the city jail on the 30th ultimo. The brigands got into the city disguised as ordinary country people and when they started looting, the police force of the city offered some resistance, but they were soon overpowered by the bandits. Six of the officers on the force were killed and their bodies mutilated, leaving the brigands in command of the situation for three or four hours, during which they robbed the people and the Magistrate's Yamen to their heart's content. The Magistrate fled from the city and has not yet been located. The Government has issued orders to Tuchun Tsao Kun enjoining him to take prompt measures for the suppression of the brigands.

For the purpose of maintaining and promoting the position of Yokohama as the premier port of Japan, a scheme is now maturing among various sections of the citizens of the port to reclaim the foreshore at Chiwaka-cho, near Kanagawa, within the harbor limits and then construct a new Customs quay there so as to facilitate the loading and discharging of cargo. The ground at Chiwaka-cho belongs to the Railway Board, which purchased the lot from the Yokohama Street Railway Company a few years ago on condition that the lot should be reclaimed later. The promoters of the scheme above referred to will shortly send in an application to the Imperial railway authorities asking the latter to reclaim the lot as quickly as possible so that the scheme may be realised. The Kokumin says, in this connection, that the above scheme is to a great extent directed against a plan proposed by some citizens of Tokio to construct a harbor for the Capital.

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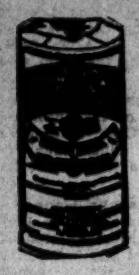

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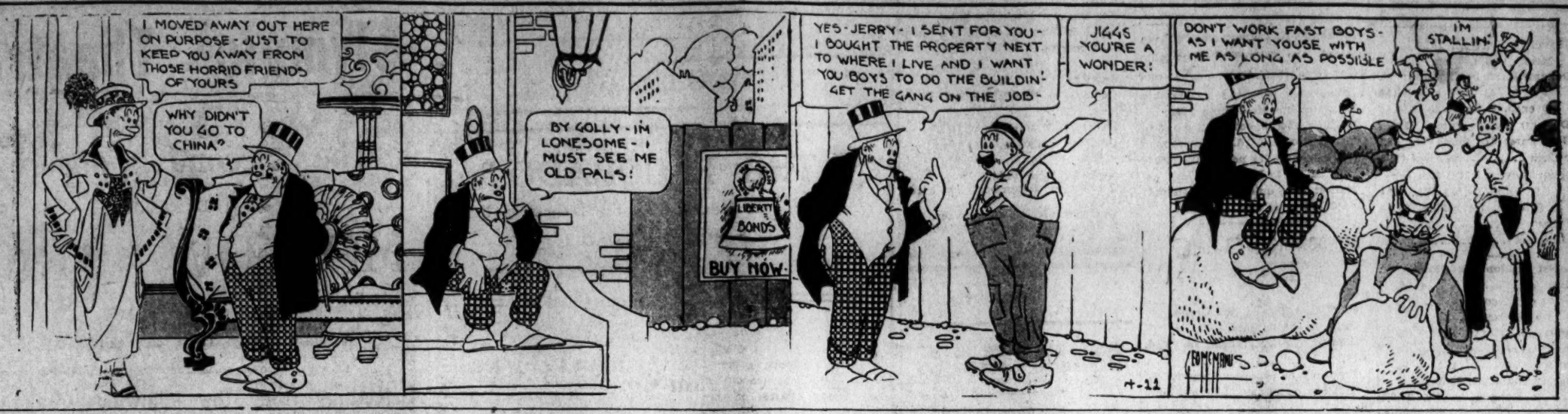
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Zeebrugge Raid Recalls Famous Sea Exploits

The British exploit at Zeebrugge has recalled Hobson's feat at Santiago to us all. The Englishman who remembers the great deeds of his country's history is reminded anew of Sir Francis Drake's famous entry into the harbor of Cadiz. If we think back in our own history a bit, the destruction of the Philadelphia by Decatur and his comrades presents itself as a gallant predecessor to the Zeebrugge adventure, and any one familiar with the history of the South American republics remembers how Cochrane cut out the Esmeralda from under the guns of Callao. The heroic achievement of Zeebrugge is the latest entry in a record of brilliant and romantic feats that goes back to the Viking Olaf's seizure of his enemy's ship in its own port, 800 years ago—or further back than that to the day when one man, withstanding his own comrades' panic, turned defeat into victory at Salamis.

Though no achievement of the present war has had the tremendous spectacular quality of the Zeebrugge assault, or has combined so many elements of magnificent adventure, several isolated feats stand out as worthy to be placed by its side. One was the sinking of the Austrian warship Wien in the inner harbor of Trieste by Lieutenant Rizzo of the Italian Navy and the crews of two launches.

The full story of this briefly recounted adventure was not received until several days later. When it did it was seen to be a worthy companion to romance. Two little ships and their crews had gnawed their way through the nets and bombs that guarded the inner harbor, attacked two battleships, sunk one of them, and slipped unhurt—though by no means unattacked—out of the harbor again. The harbor of Trieste is inclosed by a combined system of steel nets and mines, and the chances of war seemed all against Lieutenant Rizzo and the crews of the two little launches—not much bigger than a ship's lifeboat—as they set out on their attempt, ran in to the harbor piers, and climbed up them. They cut the steel cables attached to the nets, sawed the nets apart, sank the whole great web of explosives, returned to their boats, and slipped into the harbor. Their torpedoes roused the harbor to defense against an unknown enemy, and anti-aircraft guns joined their voices to the babel as Rizzo and his comrades ran the gauntlet out of the harbor again. The conquerors, the story of the exploit concludes, breakfasted at home.

A brief statement of the British Admiralty on May 27, 1915, recounted these brilliant feats:

"The submarine E-11, Lieutenant Commander Martin E. Nassmith, has sunk in the Sea of Marmora a vessel containing a great quantity of ammunition, charges for heavy howitzers, several gun mountings, and a six-inch gun. She also chased a supply ship with a heavy cargo of stores and torpedoed her alongside a pier at Rodesto. A small storeship was also chased and run ashore.

"The submarine E-11 entered Constantinople harbor and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode."

A more spectacular achievement, however, was the sinking of the formidable Turkish battleship Messudieh in the Dardanelles, on December 13, 1914. The official despatch stated:

"Yesterday submarine B-11, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Norman B. Holbrook of the Royal Navy, entered the Dardanelles and, in spite of the difficult current, dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship Messudieh, which was guarding the mine fields.

"Although pursued by gunfire and torpedo boats, the B-11 returned safely, after being submerged on one occasion for nine hours.

"When last seen the Messudieh was sinking by the stern."

Lieut. Commander Holbrook was awarded the Victoria Cross on December 22. The B-11 was an old boat, built in 1905, and carried a crew of only sixteen men.

A strange and daring achievement was that of Lieutenant D'Oyly Hughes, who, in October, 1915, swam from his submarine in the Sea of Marmora to the shore, pushing ahead of him a raft bearing explosives with which he was able to damage the Turkish railway skirting the beach. The official narrative says:

"His weapons consisted of an automatic service revolver and a sharpened bayonet. He also carried an electric torch and a whistle. The cliffs proved unscalable at the first point of landing. He therefore relaunched his raft till a less precipitous spot was reached . . . and after a stiff climb and a considerable march he reached the railway.

"Sighting a viaduct," continues the statement, "he planned to destroy that, but abandoned the idea because of the presence of enemy workmen. He then selected a brick culvert, under which he placed a charge of explosive and lit a fuse. He effected his escape by running a mile down the railway, and plunged into the sea just as the explosive went off. Débris was scattered near him, indicating that the explosion was effective.

"Having blown the whistle to summon the submarine, the Lieutenant swam out to sea. However, on sighting the submarine, he mistook it for a group of Turkish rowboats, whereupon he swam toward shore and began to ascend the cliff in hope of hiding. He then discovered his mistake and again entered the water. Subsequently he was rescued by the submarine when he was on the verge of exhaustion."

The exploit of Lieutenant Hobson is not made much of in the recent history books, because, courageous and skillful as it was, it failed of its purpose. Hobson and his men did not block Santiago Harbor. But it was not their fault that they did not, nor was their deed of daring any less gallant or their escape less remarkable. In "The Story of Our Navy," Wills John Abbot tells what happened.

"There was always danger that one vessel might slip out at night or in thick weather and ravage some section of the United States coast. To avert this it was determined to block the channel by sinking a useless vessel in it. The ship chosen was the collier Merrimac, and a young naval constructor, Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, was detailed to prepare her for the sacrifice. The job was done speedily, and Hobson, who had placed the torpedoes that were to send the hulk to the bottom, pleaded so hard for permission ot take her into the harbor himself, though not a line officer, that Sampson acquiesced. Six volunteers were called for from the fleet. Some 600 responded. It was no light errand on which these men were sent. To make the blocking of the channel effective, they must take their craft past the batteries, through the hail of Mauser bullets, and into a field of mines. They must explode their own torpedoes, sink the ship beneath their feet, and escape from a bullet-swept sea by swimming or in rafts. But all went cheerfully, even gayly.

"Scarcely was the first battery within range when the flood of fire and hail of missiles began. The ship was hit repeatedly, but the men, lying flat on the deck, escaped hurt. When the desired point was reached, effort was made to touch off the torpedoes that hung along her sides, but the electrical connections had been cut by the enemy's shells, and only three exploded."

It was because of this that the attempt to close the harbor failed. Instead of going down with a plunge on the spot, the Merrimac sank slowly, so that the tide caught her and swung her to one side of the channel she was meant to block. Lieutenant Hobson himself told of what followed the firing of the torpedoes in these words:

"We were all aft lying on the deck. Shells and bullets whistled around. Six-inch shells from the Viscaya came tearing into the Merrimac, crashing clear through, while the plunging shots from the fort broke through her deck. 'Not a man must move,' I said; and it was only owing to the splendid discipline of the men that we were not all killed. We must lie there until daylight, I told them. It was splendid the way those men behaved."

The South American achievements of Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, are not so well known in this country as they ought to be. Lord Cochrane, as he is generally called, was a brilliant leader in the British Navy in the early years of the nineteenth century. But he was, to say the least, difficult to get along with, and in spite of his valuable achievements he had fallen upon days of discord at home when an invitation reached him to take command of the navy of Chile in that little country's fight for independence against Spain. He went to Chile and did good service there; he also helped Peru and later Brazil in the establishment of their national freedom. He is called "the sea hero of South America," and many were his fearless deeds. Most spectacular of all was his midnight entrance into the Peruvian harbor of Callao under the threat of three hundred guns, and his capture of the great warship Esmeralda that guarded the merchant fleet of Spain.

The harbor of Callao was not only guarded by guns and by the Esmeralda herself, with several smaller ships; it was closed by a boom of chained floats, save for a narrow channel through which one ship could enter at a time. Cochrane's ships lay outside. In preparation for his attack he sent all but three of his ships ostentatiously away. He wrote his own story of what happened, from which the following is quoted:

"The design was to cut out the Esmeralda frigate from under the fortifications, and also to get possession of another ship, on board of which we had learned that $1,00,000 was embarked, for flight if it became necessary; my opinion being that if such a display of power were manifested the Spaniards would either surrender the capital or abandon it. The enterprise was hazardous, for since my former visit the enemy's position had been much strengthened, no less than 300 pieces of artillery being mounted on the forts, while the Esmeralda was crowded with the best sailors and marines that could be procured, these sleeping every night at quarters. She was, moreover, defended by a strong boom with chain moorings and by armed block-ships, the whole being surrounded by twenty-seven gunboats, so that no ship could possibly get at her.

"For three days we occupied ourselves in preparations, still keeping secret the purpose for which they were intended. On the evening of November 5 (1820), this was communicated to the ship by the following proclamation;

"'Marines and Seamen:

"'This night we are going to give the enemy a mortal blow. Tomorrow you will present yourselves proudly before Callao and the your comrades will envy you your good fortune. One hour of courage and resolution is all that is required of you to triumph. Remember, you have conquered Valdivia, and be not afraid of those who have hitherto fled from you.

"'The value of all the vessels captured in Callao will be yours, and the same reward in money will be distributed among you as has been offered by the Spaniards in Lima to those who should capture any of the Chilean squadron. The moment of glory is approaching, and I hope that the Chilenos will fight as they have been accustomed to do, and that the English will act as they have ever done at home and abroad.—Cochrane.'

"On issuing this proclamation, it was stated that I should lead the attack in person, volunteers being requested to come forward, on which the whole of the marines and seamen on board the three ships offered to accompany me. As this could not be permitted, 160 seamen and 80 marines were selected, and after dark were placed in fourteen boats alongside the flagship, each man armed with cutlass and pistol, being, for distinction's sake, dressed in white, with a blue band on the left arm. The Spaniards, I expected, would be off their guard, as, by way of ruse, the other ships had been sent out of the bay as though in pursuit of some vessels in the offing—so that the Spaniards would consider themselves safe from attack for that night.

"At 10 o'clock all was in readiness. The strictest silence and the exclusive use of cutlasses were enjoined; so that, as the oars were muffled and the night dark, the enemy had not the least suspicion of the impending attack. It was just upon midnight when we neared the small opening left in the boom, our plan being nearly frustrated by the vigilance of a guard boat. . . . In a few minutes our gallant fellows were alongside the frigate in line, boarding at several points simultaneously. The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. . . . The whole affair from beginning to end occupied only a quarter of an hour, our loss being eleven killed and thirty wounded, while that of the Spaniards was 160, many of whom fell under the cutlasses of the Chilenos before they could stand to their arms. Greater bravery I never saw than that of our gallant fellows."

The Spanish Admiral, officers and about 200 seamen were taken prisoner, the others of the Esmeralda being either killed, wounded or drowned, and the boat was set adrift. Admiral Cochrane, who was wounded, had been the first man to board the Spanish ship. The Captain of a United States warship outside the harbor said: "Never was a more brilliant achievement accomplished with greater dexterity."

To come back to the history of our own country, there is the feat of Stephen Decatur in destroying the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli Feb. 16, 1804, during the course of our almost forgotten "Tripolitan war." The Philadelphia was an important vessel, which had been captured by the enemy, and its loss was less important in itself than the fact that its possession gave the Tripolitans a larger and better ship with which to fight us than any they had possessed. The news of the capture immediately suggested the idea of cutting her out or destroying her. As soon as Commodore Preble mentioned the matter to Lieutenant Decatur the young officer eagerly volunteered for the dangerous task. Later Lieutenant Stewart offered himself, but Decatur had "got there first," Stewart, with his brig Siren, was detailed, however, to accompany the other boat to the harbor entrance and be ready to assist or rescue Decatur and his comrades.

The story is one of the great records of the American Navy. Every officer, man and boy on the ship Enterprise had responded to the call for volunteers. Ten officers, sixty-two men, and a pilot were chosen. They slipped unseen into the harbor, boarded the captured frigate with scarcely a show of resistance from the surprised enemy, and fired her. Decatur himself leaped abroad before the order was given, and he was the last to leave the vessel. In his autobiography Charles Morris, one of the young officers of the party, says:

"The fire on the deck above us had communicated so rapidly that it was with no small difficulty and danger that our party reached the spar deck by the forward hatchways. All the others had already joined the ketch, except Decatur, who remained on the rail until all the others were on board, and the bow of the ketch had already swung off from the ship when he joined us by leaping into the rigging of the ketch. . . . Up to this time the ships and batteries of the enemy had remained silent, but they were now prepared to act, and when the crew of the ketch gave three cheers, in exultation of their success, they received the return of a general discharge from the enemy. . . . Favored by a light breeze our exertions soon carried us beyond the range of their shot, and at the entrance of the harbor we met the boats of the Siren."

Lord Nelson, then blockading Toulon, heard of Decatur's exploit and described it as "the most bold and daring act of the age."

These are a few of the harbor raids of history. But far back in the days of the vikings, the Saga of Olaf Trygvason, the Norse hero, tells how Olaf in his great ship, the Crane, slipped into Salten Fiord, where his enemy Raud lay asleep in the early morning after a feast, and carried off Raud and his dragon ship almost without striking a blow. And not every one remembers that in the famous battle of Salamis in 480 B. C. the Greeks were retreating in panic when the Captain of the last Greek ship, Arminias, turned the prow of his trireme against the enemy, and, evading the ram of a Persian ship, ran alongside of her.

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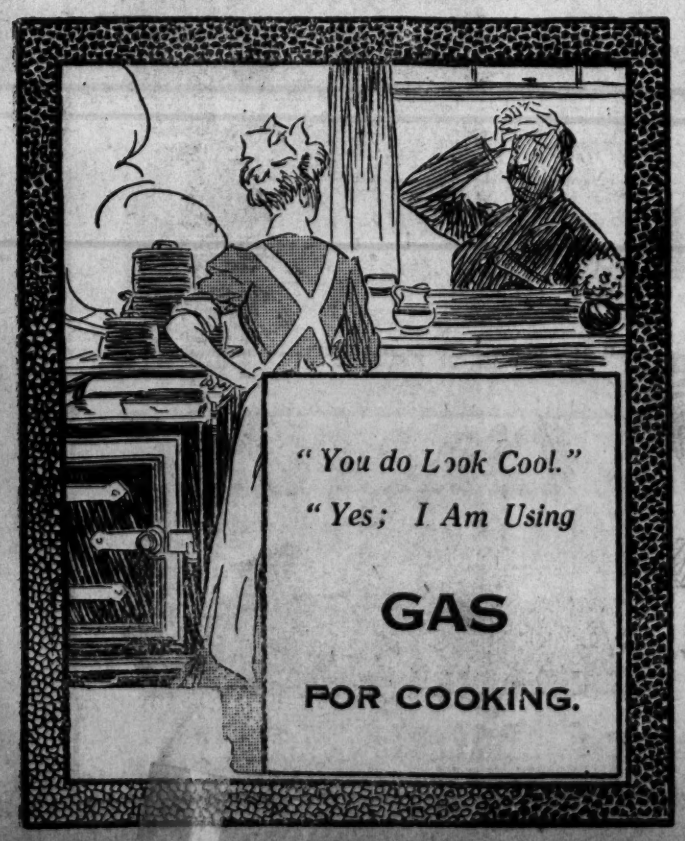

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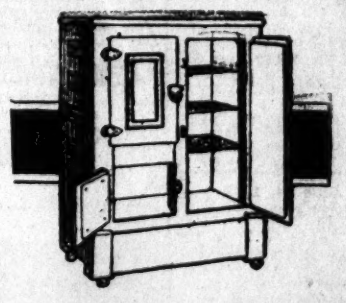

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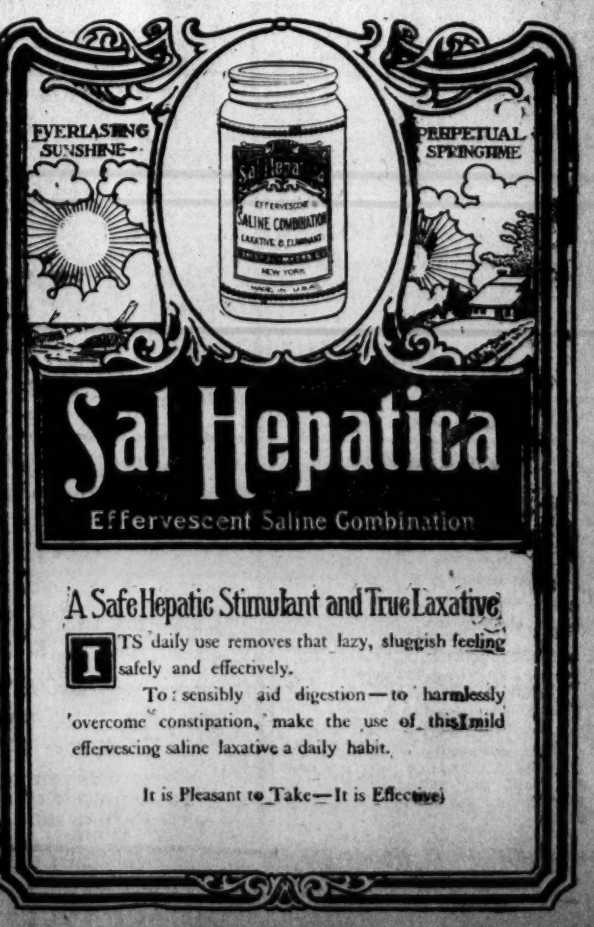

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ITS daily use removes that lazy, sluggish feeling safely and effectively.
To sensibly aid digestion—to harmlessly overcome constipation, make the use of this mild effervescing saline laxative a daily habit.
It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I MOVED AWAY OUT HERE ON PURPOSE - JUST TO KEEP YOU AWAY FROM THOSE HORRID FRIENDS OF YOURS
WHY DIDN'T YOU GO TO CHINA?
BY GOLLY - I'M LONESOME - I MUST SEE ME OLD PALS!
LIBERTY BONDS
BUY NOW
YES - JERRY - I SENT FOR YOU - I BOUGHT THE PROPERTY NEXT TO WHERE I LIVE AND I WANT YOU BOYS TO DO THE BUILDIN' GET THE GANG ON THE JOB -
JIGGS YOU'RE A WONDER:
DON'T WORK FAST BOYS - AS I WANT YOUSE WITH ME AS LONG AS POSSIBLE
I'M STALLIN'
GEO MCMANUS

Zeebrugge Raid Recalls Famous Sea Exploits

The British exploit at Zeebrugge has recalled Hobson's feat at Santiago to us all. The Englishman who remembers the great deeds of his country's history is reminded anew of Sir Francis Drake's famous entry into the harbor of Cadiz. If we think back in our own history a bit, the destruction of the Philadelphia by Decatur and his comrades presents itself as a gallant predecessor to the Zeebrugge adventure, and any one familiar with the history of the South American republics remembers how Cochrane cut out the Esmeralda from under the guns of Callao. The heroic achievement of Zeebrugge is the latest entry in a record of brilliant and romantic feats that goes back to the Viking Olaf's seizure of his enemy's ship in its own port, 800 years ago—or further back than that to the day when one man, withstanding his own comrades' panic, turned defeat into victory at Salamis.

Though no achievement of the present war has had the tremendous spectacular quality of the Zeebrugge assault, or has combined so many elements of magnificent adventure, several isolated feats stand out as worthy to be placed by its side. One was the sinking of the Austrian warship Wien in the inner harbor of Trieste by Lieutenant Rizzo of the Italian Navy and the crews of two launches.

The full story of this briefly recounted adventure was not received until several days later. When it did it was seen to be a worthy companion to romance. Two little ships and their crews had gnawed their way through the nets and bombs that guarded the inner harbor, attacked two battleships, sunk one of them, and slipped unhurt—though by no means unattacked—out of the harbor again. The harbor of Trieste is inclosed by a combined system of steel nets and mines, and the chances of war seemed all against Lieutenant Rizzo and the crews of the two little launches—not much bigger than a ship's lifeboat—as they set out on their attempt, ran in to the harbor piers, and climbed up them. They cut the steel cables attached to the nets, sawed the nets apart, sank the whole great web of explosives, returned to their boats, and slipped into the harbor. Their torpedoes roused the harbor to defense against an unknown enemy, and anti-aircraft guns joined their voices to the babel as Rizzo and his comrades ran the gauntlet out of the harbor again. The conquerors, the story of the exploit concludes, breakfasted at home.

A brief statement of the British Admiralty on May 27, 1915, recounted these brilliant feats:

"The submarine E-11, Lieutenant Commander Martin E. Nassmith, has sunk in the Sea of Marmora a vessel containing a great quantity of ammunition, charges for heavy howitzers, several gun mountings, and a six-inch gun. She also chased a supply ship with a heavy cargo of stores and torpedoed her alongside a pier at Rodesto. A small storeship was also chased and run ashore.

"The submarine E-11 entered Constantinople harbor and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode."

A more spectacular achievement, however, was the sinking of the formidable Turkish battleship Messudieh in the Dardanelles, on December 13, 1914. The official despatch stated:

"Yesterday submarine B-11, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Norman B. Holbrook of the Royal Navy, entered the Dardanelles and, in spite of the difficult current, dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship Messudieh, which was guarding the mine fields.

"Although pursued by gunfire and torpedo boats, the B-11 returned safely, after being submerged on one occasion for nine hours.

"When last seen the Messudieh was sinking by the stern."

Lieut. Commander Holbrook was awarded the Victoria Cross on December 22. The B-11 was an old boat, built in 1905, and carried a crew of only sixteen men.

A strange and daring achievement was that of Lieutenant D'Oyly Hughes, who, in October, 1915, swam from his submarine in the Sea of Marmora to the shore, pushing ahead of him a raft bearing explosives with which he was able to damage the Turkish railway skirting the beach. The official narrative says:

"His weapons consisted of an automatic service revolver and a sharpened bayonet. He also carried an electric torch and a whistle. The cliffs proved unscalable at the first point of landing. He therefore relaunched his raft till a less precipitous spot was reached . . . and after a stiff climb and a considerable march he reached the railway.

"Sighting a viaduct," continues the statement, "he planned to destroy that, but abandoned the idea because of the presence of enemy workmen. He then selected a brick culvert, under which he placed a charge of explosive and lit a fuse. He effected his escape by running a mile down the railway, and plunged into the sea just as the explosive went off. Débris was scattered near him, indicating that the explosion was effective.

"Having blown the whistle to summon the submarine, the Lieutenant swam out to sea. However, on sighting the submarine, he mistook it for a group of Turkish rowboats, whereupon he swam toward shore and began to ascend the cliff in hope of hiding. He then discovered his mistake and again entered the water. Subsequently he was rescued by the submarine when he was on the verge of exhaustion."

The exploit of Lieutenant Hobson is not made much of in the recent history books, because, courageous and skillful as it was, it failed of its purpose. Hobson and his men did not block Santiago Harbor. But it was not their fault that they did not, nor was their deed of daring any less gallant or their escape less remarkable. In "The Story of Our Navy," Wills John Abbot tells what happened.

"There was always danger that one vessel might slip out at night or in thick weather and ravage some section of the United States coast. To avert this it was determined to block the channel by sinking a useless vessel in it. The ship chosen was the collier Merrimac, and a young naval constructor, Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, was detailed to prepare her for the sacrifice. The job was done speedily, and Hobson, who had placed the torpedoes that were to send the hulk to the bottom, pleaded so hard for permission ot take her into the harbor himself, though not a line officer, that Sampson acquiesced. Six volunteers were called for from the fleet. Some 600 responded. It was no light errand on which these men were sent. To make the blocking of the channel effective, they must take their craft past the batteries, through the hail of Mauser bullets, and into a field of mines. They must explode their own torpedoes, sink the ship beneath their feet, and escape from a bullet-swept sea by swimming or in rafts. But all went cheerfully, even gayly.

"Scarcely was the first battery within range when the flood of fire and hail of missiles began. The ship was hit repeatedly, but the men, lying flat on the deck, escaped hurt. When the desired point was reached, effort was made to touch off the torpedoes that hung along her sides, but the electrical connections had been cut by the enemy's shells, and only three exploded."

It was because of this that the attempt to close the harbor failed. Instead of going down with a plunge on the spot, the Merrimac sank slowly, so that the tide caught her and swung her to one side of the channel she was meant to block. Lieutenant Hobson himself told of what followed the firing of the torpedoes in these words:

"We were all aft lying on the deck. Shells and bullets whistled around. Six-inch shells from the Viscaya came tearing into the Merrimac, crashing clear through, while the plunging shots from the fort broke through her deck. 'Not a man must move,' I said; and it was only owing to the splendid discipline of the men that we were not all killed. We must lie there until daylight, I told them. It was splendid the way those men behaved."

The South American achievements of Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, are not so well known in this country as they ought to be. Lord Cochrane, as he is generally called, was a brilliant leader in the British Navy in the early years of the nineteenth century. But he was, to say the least, difficult to get along with, and in spite of his valuable achievements he had fallen upon days of discord at home when an invitation reached him to take command of the navy of Chile in that little country's fight for independence against Spain. He went to Chile and did good service there; he also helped Peru and later Brazil in the establishment of their national freedom. He is called "the sea hero of South America," and many were his fearless deeds. Most spectacular of all was his midnight entrance into the Peruvian harbor of Callao under the threat of three hundred guns, and his capture of the great warship Esmeralda that guarded the merchant fleet of Spain.

The harbor of Callao was not only guarded by guns and by the Esmeralda herself, with several smaller ships; it was closed by a boom of chained floats, save for a narrow channel through which one ship could enter at a time. Cochrane's ships lay outside. In preparation for his attack he sent all but three of his ships ostentatiously away. He wrote his own story of what happened, from which the following is quoted:

"The design was to cut out the Esmeralda frigate from under the fortifications, and also to get possession of another ship, on board of which we had learned that $1,00,000 was embarked, for flight if it became necessary; my opinion being that if such a display of power were manifested the Spaniards would either surrender the capital or abandon it. The enterprise was hazardous, for since my former visit the enemy's position had been much strengthened, no less than 300 pieces of artillery being mounted on the forts, while the Esmeralda was crowded with the best sailors and marines that could be procured, these sleeping every night at quarters. She was, moreover, defended by a strong boom with chain moorings and by armed block-ships, the whole being surrounded by twenty-seven gunboats, so that no ship could possibly get at her.

"For three days we occupied ourselves in preparations, still keeping secret the purpose for which they were intended. On the evening of November 5 (1820), this was communicated to the ship by the following proclamation;

"'Marines and Seamen:

"'This night we are going to give the enemy a mortal blow. Tomorrow you will present yourselves proudly before Callao and all your comrades will envy you your good fortune. One hour of courage and resolution is all that is required of you to triumph. Remember, you have conquered Valdivia, and be not afraid of those who have hitherto fled from you.

"'The value of all the vessels captured in Callao will be yours, and the same reward in money will be distributed among you as has been offered by the Spaniards in Lima to those who should capture any of the Chilean squadron. The moment of glory is approaching, and I hope that the Chilenos will fight as they have been accustomed to do, and that the English will act as they have ever done at home and abroad.—Cochrane.'

"On issuing this proclamation, it was stated that I should lead the attack in person, volunteers being requested to come forward, on which the whole of the marines and seamen on board the three ships offered to accompany me. As this could not be permitted, 160 seamen and 80 marines were selected, and after dark were placed in fourteen boats alongside the flagship, each man armed with cutlass and pistol, being, for distinction's sake, dressed in white, with a blue band on the left arm. The Spaniards, I expected, would be off their guard, as, by way of ruse, the other ships had been sent out of the bay as though in pursuit of some vessels in the offing—so that the Spaniards would consider themselves safe from attack for that night.

"At 10 o'clock all was in readiness. The strictest silence and the exclusive use of cutlasses were enjoined; so that, as the oars were muffled and the night dark, the enemy had not the least suspicion of the impending attack. It was just upon midnight when we neared the small opening left in the boom, our plan being nearly frustrated by the vigilance of a guard boat. . . . In a few minutes our gallant fellows were alongside the frigate in line, boarding at several points simultaneously. The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. . . . The whole affair from beginning to end occupied only a quarter of an hour, our loss being eleven killed and thirty wounded, while that of the Spaniards was 160, many of whom fell under the cutlasses of the Chilenos before they could stand to their arms. Greater bravery I never saw than that of our gallant fellows."

The Spanish Admiral, officers and about 200 seamen were taken prisoner, the others of the Esmeralda being either killed, wounded or drowned, and the boat was set adrift. Admiral Cochrane, who was wounded, had been the first man to board the Spanish ship. The Captain of a United States warship outside the harbor said: "Never was a more brilliant achievement accomplished with greater dexterity."

To come back to the history of our own country, there is the feat of Stephen Decatur in destroying the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli Feb. 16, 1804, during the course of our almost forgotten "Tripolitan war." The Philadelphia was an important vessel, which had been captured by the enemy, and its loss was less important in itself than the fact that its possession gave the Tripolitans a larger and better ship with which to fight us than any they had possessed. The news of the capture immediately suggested the idea of cutting her out or destroying her. As soon as Commodore Preble mentioned the matter to Lieutenant Decatur the young officer eagerly volunteered for the dangerous task. Later Lieutenant Stewart offered himself, but Decatur had "got there first," Stewart, with his brig Siren, was detailed, however, to accompany the other boat to the harbor entrance and be ready to assist or rescue Decatur and his comrades.

The story is one of the great records of the American Navy. Every officer, man and boy on the ship Enterprise had responded to the call for volunteers. Ten officers, sixty-two men, and a pilot were chosen. They slipped unseen into the harbor, boarded the captured frigate with scarcely a show of resistance from the surprised enemy, and fired her. Decatur himself leaped abroad before the order was given, and he was the last to leave the vessel. In his autobiography Charles Morris, one of the young officers of the party, says:

"The fire on the deck above us had communicated so rapidly that it was with no small difficulty and danger that our party reached the spar deck by the forward hatchways. All the others had already joined the ketch, except Decatur, who remained on the rail until all the others were on board, and the bow of the ketch had already swung off from the ship when he joined us by leaping into the rigging of the ketch. . . . Up to this time the ships and batteries of the enemy had remained silent, but they were now prepared to act, and when the crew of the ketch gave three cheers, in exultation of their success, they received the return of a general discharge from the enemy. . . . Favored by a light breeze our exertions soon carried us beyond the range of their shot, and at the entrance of the harbor we met the boats of the Siren."

Lord Nelson, then blockading Toulon, heard of Decatur's exploit and described it as "the most bold and daring act of the age."

These are a few of the harbor raids of history. But far back in the days of the vikings, the Saga of Olaf Tryggvason, the Norse hero, tells how Olaf in his great ship, the Crane, slipped into Salten Fiord, where his enemy Raud lay asleep in the early morning after a feast, and carried off Raud and his dragon ship almost without striking a blow. And not every one remembers that in the famous battle of Salamis in 480 B. C. the Greeks were retreating in panic when the Captain of the last Greek ship, Arminias, turned the prow of his trireme against the enemy, and, evading the ram of a Persian ship, ran alongside of her.

The other Greeks turned then, and the battle was won.

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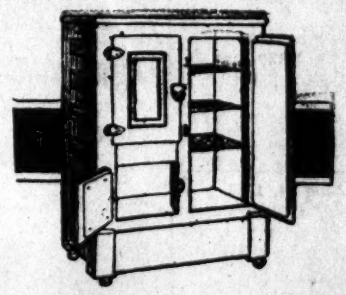

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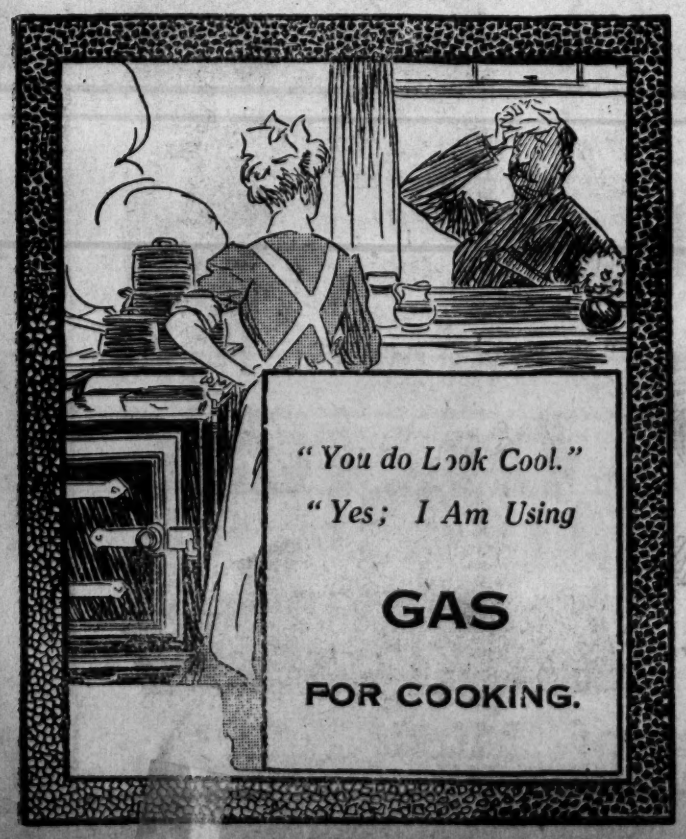

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To sensibly aid digestion—to harmlessly overcome constipation, make the use of this mild effervescing saline laxative a daily habit.

It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 14, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:
@ 109½=Tls. 91.11
@ exch. 7.29=Mex. $124.98
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.625
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 292
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1800
Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 4/7½=Tls. 4.34
@ exch. 7.29=Mex. $5.96
Peking Bar ..... —
Native Interest ..... .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 43⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. ..... %
4 m-s. ..... %
6 m-s. ..... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $476½
Consols ..... £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/7½
London ..... Demand 4/7½
India ..... T.T. 307½
Paris ..... T.T. 628½
Paris ..... Demand 630½
New York ..... T.T. 109½
New York ..... Demand 109¾
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70½
Japan ..... T.T. 47¾
Batavia ..... T.T. 214

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/9d.
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/9½d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/9½d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9¾d.
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 663½
New York ..... 4 m/s. 113½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE.

Hk. Tl. 393 @ 4/6¾		£1
„ 1 @ 621		France 6.92
„ 0.83 @ 108½		Gold $1
„ 1 @ 48¾		Yen 2.30
„ 1 @ 15		Rupees 3.82
„ 1 @ —		Poubles —
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, June 14, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Hall and Holtz $14.00
Culty's Dairy Tls. 10.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 69.50
Unofficial
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 137.50
Shanghai Dock Tls. 108.00 June

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, June 14, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Shanghai Lands, Tls. 69.50 cash

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, June 6.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of discount was 5%. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 8%.

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Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held June 12:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$81 per picul equivalent to 1s. 8¼d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$79 per picul equivalent to 1s. 8d. in London.

Market very quiet; poor demand; offered 714 tons; sold 318 tons.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 11.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 1½d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Firmer.
Previous quotation, London, June 10:
Spot: 2s. 1d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
London, June 8.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 1¼d. Sellers.
October to December: 2s. 3¼d. Sellers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Previous quotation, London, June 7:
Spot: 2s. 1¼d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Easier.
London, June 6.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 2d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 4d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quieter after Firm.
Total Stocks in London and Liverpool 19,431 tons.
Previous quotation, London, June 5:
Spot: 2s. 1½d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Firmer.

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Open Air Cinema and Vaudeville
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A very great picture in 5 Supreme acts, a "Metro" Wonderplay Brimful of Thrills.
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ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL
June 15th and 16th.
"PENDLETON ROUND-UP"
4 Parts
"LOVE ROT"
2 Part Comedy
Also
Scenic and Comic Films
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Amusements

Olympic Theatre
Programme
For June 16th & 17th and Matinee on Sunday
New Gaumont Graphic
"Victory of Conscience"
Five Parts
Featuring Lou Tellegen
"Farmer Alfalfa's Revenge"
Carton Comedy
"Cutey's Awakening"
COMEDY

ISIS THEATRE
Showing
Tonight Tonight
The Nordisk Co.'s Productions
THE STOLEN SIEGE GUN PLANS
Thrilling Military Drama in 3 parts. Very interesting film story full of sensational incidents and exciting scenes.
THE WHITE RIDER
This Drama of Circus life in 2 parts has plenty strong incidents, with several surprises and it is well set and acted
DIPLOMATIC HENRY
Amusing Comedy
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Today at 4 p.m.—Sunday at 3 p.m
WATCH FOR THE GREAT "METRO" FEATURE IN SIX ACTS
THE WHITE RAVEN
Featuring the Queen of American Artiste's ETHEL BARRYMORE

APOLLO THEATRE
TONIGHT — TONIGHT
GLADYS HULETTE in "MISS NOBODY"
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A FIVE PART PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
Another of those dainty photo plays in which this clever little artiste gets right home with her wonderful powers of acting
IT WILL BE ANOTHER APOLLO SUCCESS
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See what the women of England are doing in the War | Scenes in the Midlands, Gloucester, Middlesex
HARRY POLLARD in HELLO TEACHER!
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HARRY POLLARD in HELLO TEACHER!
Harry is familiar to most of you having been No. 2 comedian in Lonesome Luke Films
SEE HIM AS A STAR COMEDIAN ON HIS OWN
MATINEE, Today 3 p.m. WILL POWER From the novel by Georges Ohnet
MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m. MARION DAVIES in RUNAWAY ROMANY
MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 17th.
The latest Triangle fine art film
LET KATY DO IT
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A splendid picture that will appeal to all
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Ask your American Friends what this film - - - is like - - -
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Miss Dachenko, Russian Dancer.
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BY THE FAMOUS
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WILL TAKE PLACE
Tonight, June 15th, at 9.15 p.m.
Selections from the following Composers
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IN THE
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PROGRAMME
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Showing: The Following Four Comedies
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
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"Prime Minister" Two „ | "Piano Mover" . One „
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Today, 15th
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Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
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Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais,

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ...	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co,
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

31 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Ast. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairy	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital $300,000.00
Reserve $15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) $2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office.
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hongkong	San Pedro de	
Hankow	Macoris	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

L. S. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
26 The Bund. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) . Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3530 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
G. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Fushimi maru			..	..	c17.00	16.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	9.00	9.00	..		..	8.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S a.		..	16.30		..	..	16.00
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kaifong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Fushimi maru	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Peking and T'sin (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'sin (Daily except sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo			15.00		..	..	
Tientsin	Irene	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Newchwang	Toonan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Ningpo and Wenchow..	Kwangchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe..	Fushimi maru	..	..	a14.30			19.30
Japan & America via Moji	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	b14.00	13.30
Japan Ports		..	13.30	..	..	..	
Tomorrow							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Canada maru						
Monday, June 17.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	
Hongkong and Canton ..	Sungkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports..	Chikugo maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Tuesday, June 18.							
Japan and America via Moji	Chikuzen maru			..	..	a20.00	19.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tunschow	14.00	13.30	..	..	..	13.30
Swatow	H ihow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan ports	Chikuzen maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Wednesday, June 19.							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..

A Money orders and parcel post until 12 noon.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 4.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post 1 p.m. and money orders 12 noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

行業孚中 CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Tāels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2613 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)..... Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve..... „ 12,550,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KENJOH, Manager.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.		
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
Nanking all River Ports	9.00	
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang,	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places ...		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China .. Shanghai-Hangchow Train		9.00
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	3.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places ...		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	3.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang ..	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac ..	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Woong Train.	Close	Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.05	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow ..		3.30
Steam Launch.	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu ..	8.00	

Launch Services

Tuesday, June 18, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 4.30 p.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 16	—	Tocoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 25	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 30	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 18	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 25	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 26	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 2	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	—	Marseilles	Saigon Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
	—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 18	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 15	4.00	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 15	3.30	Wenchow & Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 16	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 16	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 16	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
June 17	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 18	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 27	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 27	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 15	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 16	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 16	—	Tientsin, direct	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 18	3.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	5.30	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 18	D.L.	Tsingtao & Dairen	Toko Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
June 20	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	D.L.	Tsingtao	Ekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fenyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 14	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 14	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 14	—	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 14	—	Hankow	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	—	Chefoo	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 6	—		Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
June 11	—	Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 13	—	Hankow	Changon		
June 12	—	Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 13	—	Chinwangtao	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	
June 11	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	N.Y.P. Iron
June 13	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 10	—		Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 10	—	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 12	—	Swatow	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	—	Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	
June 12	—	Japan	Michireu Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 3	—	Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	
June 10	—	Newchwang	Nagata Maru	Jap.	
June 13	—	Singapore	Nerite		
June 1	—	Japan	Omuro Maru	Jap.	
June 11	—	Japan	Otowa Maru	Jap.	
June 12	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 12	—	Japan	Paling Maru	Jap.	
June 10	—	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 11	—	Japan	Shimchiku Maru	Jap.	
June 13	—	Hongkong	Santhia		
June 13	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 13	—	Japan	Stanley Dollar		
June 3	—	Hankow	Tseangtah		
June 3	—	Hankow	Tungwo	Br.	B. & S.
June 8	—	Japan	Toko Maru	Jap.	
June 11	—	Dalny	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
June 7	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 11	—	Chinwangtao	Yelko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, June 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 6 The Bund. Tel No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, June 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kianzyung**, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925 Capt. Findeison, will leave on Tuesday, June 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. **Kwangchi**, Capt. J. H. Davies, will leave on Saturday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Haean**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on June 16, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kaifong** Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 16, at daylight. For Freight Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 17, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sungkiang**, Captain Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow**, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Wednesday, June 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, H'KONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for above ports on Thursday, June 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage. apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf Wednesday, June 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Irene Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 18, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, willl be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board wil leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 16, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
- Kitano Maru .....Apr. 17
- Kaga Maru .....May 31

For Liverpool
- Iyo Maru .....Apr. 6
- Shidzuoka Maru .....May 10

For San Francisco
- Shinyo Maru .....Apr. 30
- Ecuador .....May 25
- Korea Maru .....June 6
- Siberia Maru .....June 13

For Seattle
- Suwa Maru .....May 19
- Arabia Maru .....June 12

For Vancouver
- Monteagle .....May 21
- Empress of Japan .....May 27
- Key West .....May 27

For Marseilles, etc.
- Kirishimayama Maru .....May 18

For Port Said:
- Paul Lecat .....June 9

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House). or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. SANTA CRUZ	AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA	AUG. 7

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
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1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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(Subject to Alteration)

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For Marseilles
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Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.
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"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, June 15, June 16
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27
For Hongkong
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, June 15, June 16

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin and Dairen
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, June 29, July 2
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, June 24, June 26

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug 13	Hankow	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.				
	June 9		Gt at	Br g-b.				
8D	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b	1190			McFeeter
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
OD	Mar 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	48	H. Delano
	June 11	Cpriss	Teal	Br g-b.				
3D	May 3	Cruise	Tees	Jap. g-b.				
YTPDW	May 10	Cruise	Woodlark	Br g-b	160	6	36	

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For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
Empress of Japan	July 20	Empress of Japan	July 9
Monteagle*	July 21	Monteagle	July 14
Key West†	Aug. 9		

†(cargo only.)

*Monteagle calls at Moji.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

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TENYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	June 25, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco.	July 19, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for Hongkong,	June 27, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for Hongkong,	
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 10, 1918

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(For Liverpool.)

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AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. N. Teranaka,	June 16
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Tozawa,	June 30

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Soida,	June 18
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	June 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	July 2

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 15
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	June 19
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	June 22

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murasimi,	June 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU		Capt. K. Inatsu,	July 12

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		July 3
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		July 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Aug. 19

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

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NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17
AKI MARU	12,500		Aug. 21

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Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

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Large Display Advertisements

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Germans Behind Their Program

(Continued on Page 2)

was not brought nearer by yesterday's fighting.

The most memorable incident of the fighting was the defense of Piemont by French cavalrymen. This hill was the main French observatory post in the Lassigny sector. It was defended by dismounted cuirassiers, a few hundred strong, who held out against incessant German attacks from 4 o'clock on Sunday morning until midday on Monday. The commander sent wireless messages every hour saying that the defenders were still holding out. The last message, when the hill was surrounded was "Foutus," meaning "We are done for." The cuirassiers had succumbed to the twentieth attack in thirty-two hours.

In the valley of the Matz a crack German chasseur division was cut to pieces and a division of the Guard also suffered very heavily.

On our left the enemy divisions have been engaged for three days in a battle for a line of villages which are still in our hands and must have left half their numbers on the field.

We now hold some points of the original German line.

Think Rush Is Stemmed

The general impression is that although the battle will continue for several days the enemy rush is stemmed.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

The French carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Locre.

Nothing special has occurred on the British front.

Aviation.—Our aeroplanes assisted the French counter-attack on the western portion of the Noyon battle-front yesterday by special patrols dealing with the German machines and by a vigorous and constant bombing of the enemy's trenches, gun-positions and communications and heavy machine-gun fire from our low flying machines upon hostile troops and transport. In the same area we destroyed ten German aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. The British lost three machines.

Two British machines which were missing yesterday have returned.

The British and French squadrons, since the German attack in the Noyon sector on the 9th, have dropped 21 tons of bombs and accounted for 29 enemy machines.

On the British front two German machines were shot down and two driven down out of control. One British machine is missing.

We dropped 14 tons of bombs on the 11th. Our night flying machines heavily attacked the railway at Cambrai and the billets at Fremicourt, dropping four tons of bombs without loss.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

We repulsed raiders last night against a post in Avelüy Wood.

We carried out a successful raid at Boyelles, taking a few prisoners.

There was hostile artillerying at intervals during the night westward of Lens.

An American official communique reported yesterday:

Northwestward of Chateau Thierry we again advanced our positions in Belleau Wood, where we took 250 prisoners.

British Flyers Perform Notable Feats In The Air

London, June 11.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The fine weather has been productive of great aerial activity and our flyers have accomplished some wonderful feats.

On the 5th one of our flying-machines leading a patrol met a Halberstadt machine, which fired a green light and showed no disposition to escape. Suspecting a trap, the British machine hovered, whereupon six Albatrosses entered the scene. The rest of the British patrol was coming up to give battle when six more Albatross machines appeared and dived upon the first half dozen, which they mistook for enemies. A regular melee ensued in which our patrol plunged, causing the Halberstadt and two Albatrosses to crash and sending down several others out of control.

On the night of May 31 a patrol Lieutenant saw a big German bombing-machine caught in the rays of one of our searchlights. He pursued it and, getting within twenty-five yards, emptied a drum from his Lewis gun and sent the machine down in flames. This is the first occasion an enemy machine has been brought down at night on this front by aerial attack.

A British patrol of eight machines met and engaged a formation of forty German machines, four of which crashed down while a fifth staggered off out of control. The remainder were driven off.

Our airmen are co-operating with the French on the Aisne front and doing wonderful work. On the 9th they fired 30,000 rounds and dropped three hundred bombs on enemy troops and transport.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on June 11, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	16-18
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	40-50
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-80
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	each	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	„	20-25
Bananas	„	12-14
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Mangoes	„	15-18
Mangosteens	per doz.	60-70
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	„	6-8
Pumeloes	each	none
Pineapples	„	none
Pears	per lb.	15-18
Strawberries	„	20-22
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Peas	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	„	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	1.80
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru for Nagasaki:—Miss E. Barnard, Mrs. A. C. Bengeman, Messrs. C. Garisio, T. Funakima, K. Ina, K. Ishigawa, Mrs. A. B. Lester and 3 children, Mr. K. Uchiyama, Mr. and Mrs. M. Minami, Mr. P. J. Minzesheimer, Mr. R. Ravarro, Mr. S. Seki, Mrs. C. Suzuki and daughter, Mr. J. Turner, Mr. T. Tomyina and Mr. Y. Tomino. For Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Abe and child, Mr. H. R. Bostwick, Mrs. F. A. Carr, Mr. R. H. Gregory, Mrs. T. H. Hayward, Mrs. Kan, sister and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Woo, Mr. and Mrs. Chor, Mrs. S. T. Chen, Mr. Lou Chen-king, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Mrs. B. Thompson, Mr. N. B. Ramsay and Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Woo and child. For Yokohama:—Major Abrahams, Mrs. A. W. Burkhill, Mr. N. E. Balesh, Mr. A. W. Chez, Mrs. Hilton-Johnson and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. Craven, Miss Craven, Mr. Chischine, The Sisters Sts. Marcelline and Aurelia, Mr. A. Yager, Mr. and Mrs. John Liddell, Dr. and Mrs. Marshall and 4 children, Mr. Y. Matsuno, Mr. O. Demaretz, Mr. and Mrs. Ogawa, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson-Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tournier, Mr. Shao Sing-nan and Mr. D. Chian-nan. For Honolulu:—Mrs. S. H. McKoan and Mr. C. S. Weight. For San Francisco:—Mr. Gaston Ashe, Mr. and Mrs. Beaman, Miss Beaman, Mrs. L. F. Chez, Messrs. C. P. Dawson, G. H. Daniel, W. A. Farley, H. J. Hargreaves, Miss Teresa Katz, Mrs. S. L. A. Wolcott and child, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, Misses Fenie, Emilia, and Ethel Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kilner and son, Mrs. del Risco, Mr. B. W. Gadwallader, Dr. R. Rosenbaum, Misses L. Kelley, H. Thompson, T. Severin, Mrs. E. F. Samson, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Sheldon and child, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. M. Van Bergen.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 14	2.30 Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 14	D.L. Takao, Foochow, Kilung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 14	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Siccawei Weather Reports

13.—Cloudy but finer weather in our regions. Rain in Fukien. An are of high pressures has formed in Kiangsu, Shantung and Honan; lower readings in the SW of China.

14.—Rainy weather. The high pressures of Kiangsu have shifted towards the Yellow Sea.

Friday, June 14, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	757.55	756.88
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.83	29.80
Variation for mm 12h	-1.44	-2.84
Variation for mm 24h	-0.97	-2.16
Wind—Direction	ESE	ESE
Wind—Kilom per hour	16	27
Wind—Miles	9.9	16.8
Temperature—Cen ..	18°9	19°3
Temperature—Fah ..	66.0	66.7
Humidty co:	98	99
Nebulosity 5-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	18.3	25.2
Rainfall inches	0.72	0.99

Cover it with **Certain-teed Roofing**

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. S.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. S.
2035	815	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22³⁰	19³⁰	16²⁰
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	23⁰⁰	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. S.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. S.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1541
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	938
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	:		—	:	8.
8⁰⁹	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	0038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	0118	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1042
1816	450	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2334	810
9.	:	—	:		—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1432
1204	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1944	1422
1657	1152	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	718

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	61	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	52	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	712	1309	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7 55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.R. 1.P.R. Second Day	..
SOOCHOW.....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18 15	19 21	1.08	TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20 21	2.10	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	22 27		..
TANYANG.....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
CHINKIANG.... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18 22	..	..	5 06									
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14 15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50	NANKING.....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14 20	15.25	23 00
									CHINKIANG....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1 00
									TANYANG.....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14 12	16.41	19.06	..
PUKOW.....dep.	..	15.30	P.R. 1.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW...dep.	7.00	..	10.54	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.16
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16 00	18.29	..	4.18
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16 29		..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW.....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19 21	..	5.12
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.45		..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19 00	21.00	..	7.00
PEKING.....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..									

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.35	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.12	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....	Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14.10	15.30
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10 00	14.35	16.05
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.38	....	15 13	6.18	....	Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10 31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
									Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16 30	19.30
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12 02	....	16 07	17 42	....	*Lunghwa Junction ..... dep*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....	*Shanghai South ..... arr.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7 40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....									
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15 50	....	17.53	....	..	Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14 05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.4	14 00	6 50	....	18 24	....	....	Siccawei ..... dep	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	5.25	18.30	....	19.19	..	...	Jessfeld ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14 21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11 35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	...	Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6 50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.10	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12 57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 79.

Tenders for Dredger and Launch Supplies

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of Rope, Paint Oil, Packing, Cleansing Material and Grease for dredgers and launches, to be delivered at the Conservancy Woosung Yard at Chang Wah Pang before the end of June, 1918.

Particulars of requirements and form of tender can be obtained at the office of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Tenders, marked "Stores" and addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Board, must be sent in before noon, June 24th, 1918.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to place an order for only part of the quantities with any one of the tenderers.

H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, 15th June, 1918.
18393

NOTICE

We have today authorised MR. J. W. PRINS to sign for our Company by procuration.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

June 14, 1918.
18391

The Kailan Mining Administration

NOTICE

As the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment *on or before that date.*

18384

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. O. E. Cameron is no longer representing in any capacity the London Varnish & Enamel Co.,

(Signed) The London Varnish and Enamel Co.

18386

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Chamber of Commerce of China

The annual meeting will be held in the Courtroom of the U. S. Court for China on Monday, June 17th, at 4.15 p.m. for the passing of report and accounts, the election of committee and officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Committee,
P. L. BRYANT,
Secretary.
18373

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

45th GYMKHANA MEETING.

13th and 15th June, 1918.

1st Saddling Bell at 3.00 p.m. sharp daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each obtainable at the gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 2.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m., 2.40 p.m.

TIFFIN AND REFRESHMENTS: Will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
18345

FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.
PROF. I. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road,
Phone N. 2768.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

Better Light Lighter Bills

If Metal lamps are used to replace Carbon lamps, THREE times as much light may be obtained for the same expenditure of electricity.

PRICES OF LAMPS.

Candle Power		Price
16, 25, 32 and 50	.....	Tls. 0.40 each
100	.....	„ 0.85 „
200	.....	„ 2.50 „

Lamps obtainable at above Prices from

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. NO. 2660

—BILL SMITH—

says:

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ALWAYS USE REYNELL'S HIRANO WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
17997

Shanghai General Hospital

North Soochow Road.

The Governors give notice that the following increased rates will be charged to first and second class Patients on and after Saturday, 15th June, 1918.

First class ....Taels 8 per day.
Second class ... „ 4 per day.

The rate for Third class patients will remain as before at Two Dollars per day.

The above rates include ordinary medicines, also Medical attendance for Second and Third class Patients.

First class Patients will be required to provide the cost of their Medical attendant in addition to the above rate.

These increases in the Hospital rates have been rendered necessary by the greatly enhanced cost of food drugs, coal, gas and electricity.

By order of the Board of Governors
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.
18260

SZECHWAN PROVINCE
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS.
Telegraphic Address:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING.
A. B. C. Code 5th. Ed.
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

Born 1915—Still Existing

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